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AMHALL,

\$250 per annum, payable in adpiration of six months. munications must be POST PAID tree times for 75 cts.: one square

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

ORING, EDMUND QUINCY,

WILLIAM BASSETT.

XIII .-- NO. 49.

newing upon it its death-knell, has the standing theme of abuse and the abolition press. We were not re had intimated to us the amount we had intimated to us the amount at to get up that prodigious array time and labor the abolitionists is had expended in bringing for-inagical address, and we there-ctives with what philosophy we our aid. The opinions we uttered e had no reason to change since, he same. When it changes, and

s thought to play a deep game or of that address. Their leaders, who had been seen in the ranks of Repealers, since, pushed forward with awakenthe very first talking position on the rpose was to join both questions were it not for the clear-sighted who felt that Repeal at that time fatal marriage, they would have merican Repeal at this day would s of the abolitionists to stagger y for the hope of Irish freedom ality of American sympathy, the idiculed, and Repeal careered, obstruction from that cause.
abolition plans built upon it, and silent grave.

ents of the protraction of his

nell's reply to the Repealers of In this connexion, we cannot withhold not of our abhorrence of the dishonest of the holding to by the abolitionists to fill Paneuil night last. Their advertisements ered through the city announced al meeting; whereas the getters up of were never known to approach or con-ny to the cause of Irish freedom. What on of this sudden outburst of Repeal the abolitionists? Where was ndent love of the Irish, and their idolatrous ad-n of O'Connell, when the news of his arrest this country? Why did they not raise this country? Why did they not raise eas when a portion of those sixty thousand ere threatened to be shot down on the field of? We then heard nothing of making cause with the Repeal agitation, and nother than the state of the shipset of the ships igh admiration and love of the object of and vengeance. No, no; this selfish er heard to talk of Ireland or Irishmen, on speech of O'Connell can be tor-

ing on Saturday night was eminently abolition in its spirit. Vituperation, ve, and falsehoods, uttered with sancti-, was the opening, the middle, Villanous epithets flung at the ' demlitors of Irish journals,' and rascally as-avelled at the character of the Irish popu-America, was the burden of their speeches ons, with here and there a disgustingly y upon those who were willing to ves neck, and heels, into the arms of the These things were received by the ith mingled hisses, groans, and shouts, the fatal blunder the party had commitosing that abuse of Irish journals was an Mall carly in the evening, but have

tood that John C. Tucker, and D. W. 18., two ardent Repealers, manufactured at blanket for the abolitionist attempt Repeal with anti-slavery agitation. The industrial dependence of the meeting, red with great applause.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

The Non-Resistants.

Non-Resistants have been holding a meeting boro' Chapel this week. We had the pleasing in upon them a part of one day. The cussions which transpired during our were quite rich, and we may, when we see, bring some of them before the public. ing, we think, was not altogether without or we saw one very tame looking gentle-ing a skein of yarn on his hands, from wife was winding a ball, preparatory to the same into stockings. Several were en-in knitting, and we marked them down as the nearest of doing God's service of any of is present. Sister Abby Folsom was on and ready as usual to enlighten the people of peculiar philasophy. She seemed to be as eye-sore to the brethren, and from the ocparring which was indulged in in a sort of and sundry sly glances, we were into suspect that if it were not too gross a vioof the law of consistency, these peaceful
sistants would have ejected poor Abby per
Whatever others may say of Abby, we hosoffice, that in comparison with those who parted in the debate, she showed herself quite a

e Hon, Gerritt Smith, though a member of a and professed Caristian, as well as philan-is, is profaning the Sabbath by lectures on cs. Poor must be the cause which needs such

on and a set of males and females of his hey, have had a Convention at Lowell, in hey resolved that the clerical institution had ga with the devil. Such philanthropists will likely to go to 'the devil.'-Ib.

e annual meeting of the N. E. Non-Resis-Secrety. It was voted to publish, as soon as pus-t series of tracts' to set forth the principles Secrety. They need not be at the expense; it very plain by their course, that one an church. - Baptist Register.

PROSLATERY VENOM. Speaking of the aboli-mata, Webb of the Courier & Enquirer says ladging from the most open avowal of their that have been made, and the clearest inons that have been given of their purposes, the fured to believe that a more dangerous fanatics has nover cursed



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1843

distinguished self, that the mantle of the father has fallen upon the son.

These three worthies, almost equally noted for blustering and contention, are likely to have a serious misunderstanding. O'Connell has assailed Bernett in the rudest manner, and he sets Garrison down as a maniac in matters of religion. The great Irish agitator is undoubtedly far the most eloquent of the three, but the others are his equals in detraction. It seems desirable that these men, who stand so little chance of securing the respect of mankind in conclusion, Sir, permit us to congratulate you on the apparent success of your public career, hop-

maniac in matters of religion. The great Irish agitator is undoubtedly far the most eloquent of the three, but the others are his equals in detraction. It seems desirable that those men, who stand so little chance of securing the respect of mankind in general, should manage so as to keep in with each other. However, if they must say hard things among themselves, they can do so without the need of exaggeration or the fear of successful contradiction.—Northern Advocate.

The great Irish agitation and distinguished self, that the mantle of the father has fallen upon the son. In conclusion, Sir, permit us to congratulate you may be endowed with health and strength to perform the duties assigned you here, and when you shall have finished your earthly existence, may be welcomed to that blest abode prepared for all the faithful, and there receive that glorious ejaculation, 'Well done, good and faithful ser-

tion.—Northern Advocate.

Mr. O'Connell seems to deal out his blows indiscriminately on friend and foe. His reception of Bennett is well known. In a recent speech he took occasion to denounce Win. Lloyd Garrison, who, he stated, seemed on religious subjects to be something of a manisc. The Boston Liberator is down upon its Irish namesake, for this, in a tornado of indignation. If O'Connell never committs greater errors than in his estimate of Bennett and Garrison, we shall think Daniel is not so bad a fellow after all.—Springfield Gaz.

the stated, seemed on religious subjects to be something of a manise. The Boston Liberator is down upon its Irish namesake, for this, in a tornado of indignation. If O'Connell never commits greater errors than in his estimate of Bennett and Garrison, we shall think Daniel is not so bad a fellow after all.—Springfield Gaz.

\*\*Managamation proposed by O'Connell? Is It possible that the nobley-proportioned Irish raceone of the finest, if not the lineat in Europe—is to be united to the dusky tribes of Africa? Are forms, modelled after hers

\*\*Who on Mount Ida strove,\*\*

to be consigned to the embraces of the thick-lipped, woolly-headed negro? Is this the fate destined for the 'finest peasantry in the world?' Is this to be utilitied to the dusky tribes of Africa? Are all his efforts for the liberation of his country thus to end in this speckled millennium?—N. Y. Herald.

\*\*Alamino.\*\* The following choice paragraph is from the Providence Evening Chronicle:

The fact is, Abolition has got to be defyer of both law and gospel. In the hands of Garrison and his fananical followers, it mocks the Church, and countrenances a dissolution of the Union, to say nothing of winking at insurrection and midnight is always the same and all the season and midnight slaughter of the whites by the blacks. It has assumed such and, ultra stand, that its supporters and followers are daily growing less, while the few that do upholition is concerned, I did not intend solely to advocate your interest, but hose of the whites by the blacks. It has assumed such and, ultra stand, that its supporters and followers are daily growing less, while the few that do upholition is concerned, I did not intend solely to advocate your interest, but those of the whites by the blacks. It has assumed such a fand, ultra stand, that its supporters and followers are daily growing less, while the few that do upholition is concerned, I did not intend solely to advocate your interest, but those of the whites by the blacks. It has assumed such proposed the proposed to

Hear! Hear! 'If John Quincy Adams had wived his claims, pronounced by the popular vote to be subordinate to Gen. Jackson's, and had bowed to the popular sovereignty, he would not have been degraded, by the acquisition of the Presidency, into an outcast from the nation's favor—a misorable factionist, seeking to save himself from ignominious obscurity to which he was condemned, by the infamous notoriety of preaching an abolition crusade against the Constitution of his country!'—Globe, Oct. 30.

might tend to the abolition of a great portion of the people, there is no power delegated to Congress, to operate on slavery in the slave States. I do not subscribe entirely to that doctribe. I have in Congress declared the opinion, that a crisis might occur when the power of Congress would catend not only over the abolition of slavery, but to the emancipation of slavers. I must say to you, however, that the opinion of a great portion of the people, there is no power delegated to Congress, to operate on slavery in the slave States. I do not subscribe entirely to that doctribe. I have in Congress declared the opinion, that a crisis might occur when the power of Congress would catend not only over the abolition of slavery, but to the united States. that the opinion I entertain is, that at the present time—in times of peace—Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in those States where it ex-ists by law. They have the power to abolish slave-ry in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States. But in abolishing slavery as an institution, they have no power to emancipate slaves. Mr. Adams and the Colored People.

As we have already mentioned, a large and respectable Committee of the colored people waited upon Mr. Adams on Saturday last. Through their chairman, Mr. Langston, they addressed him as follows:

States, That is, by amending the Constitution so that all people of color born after a certain period should be born free. This would not affect the constitution they have no power to emancipate staves. The abolition of slavery is the annihilation of that congress, in which I gave it as my opinion that slavery might be abolished throughout the United States, That is, by amending the Constitution so that all people of color born after a certain period should be born free. This would not affect the con-Ma. Adams:

Sin—The agreeable task has been conferred on me in behalf of the colored people of this city, of welcoming you on your arrival amongst us, and proffering to you the token of our highest regard and

SELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

Mr. Adams and the Colored People.

steems. Sir, the situation in which we are placed by the laws and prejudices of our country, deprives us of an opportunity of participating with our white fellow citizens, in offering to you that kind of reception which we believe your claims justly demand. However, Sir, permit us to tender you our entire approbation of the course you have pursued when in defiance of the threats and imprecations of a slaveholding representation, you endeavored to sustain, unsulfied, the right of petition; a right guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of these United States, and inherited from a beneficent Creater by all his intelligent creation.

Sir, your able defence of the Amistad captives, by which means a number of our fellow-men were raised from a level with the brute creation, and placed in the scale of human existence; and your

raised from a level with the brute creation, and placed in the scale of human existence; and your indefatigable exertions against the admission of Texas into the Union, in the event of which slavery would have been prolonged, and our common country perhaps forever ruined, have convinced us of the position you occupy in relation to that oppressed portion of American citizens, the colored people; and the views of American slavery promulgated by you to the world, are more than sufficient evidence of the sentiments you entertain in favor of crushed and bleeding humanity.

These demonstrations of your regard for us we duly appreciate, and although we have no honors of State to confer, yet we offer you a far higher reward in the approbation of a grateful people. Injuries, we write upon sand, but favors on marble, not to be erased; and these acts of yours are as indelibly written on the tablets of our hearts, and can never be obliterated.

me write upon and, but tavors on marble, not to be erased; and these acts of yours are as indelibly written on the tablets of our hearts, and can never be obliterated.

Sir, your untiring efforts in favor of the acknowledgement of Haitian independence, and your whole course, as it regards the policy of this government, presenting as it does, one continual scene of active hid devoted to the improvement, of the moral and political condition of man, lead us to recognize in you the true American citizen, the supporter of equal rights and privileges, and the friend of mankind.

Throughout the last half century, one portion of the people of these United States, for whom and with whom you have fought the moral and political battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of all its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations. Whilst the other, during the same period, has been laboring under an oppressive bondage, such as the world has never seen.

But, as you have raised your voice in the defence of universal freedom, we hope it will never case to be heard until there shall not be a slave to carse the soil of the boasted land of liberty.

The cause you have adopted, Sir, is the cause of truth and justice; it is one which God himself will associate, and although the combined powers of earth and hell shall be raised against it, it must and will prevail. And here I am reminded of the language promulgated on one occasion, by your venerable sire, when the energies of his country.

Let us hear the danger of thrildom to our conscience, from ignorance, extreme poverty and described in the country of the solution of simple than the state of Connecticut, and the object of the liberties of his country.

Let us hear the danger of thrildom to our conscience, from ignorance, extreme poverty and described and the defence of the liberties of his country.

Let us hear the defence as the free power and devolution to which they were expected the superson that the persons thus relieved had drawn from it those prec

many minds in our own country, that slaves trainferred from Africa to a civilized land, have their
condition ameliorated, not injured.

Upon this subject I do not know, and cannot
speak; but if I may judge from the fact that the condition of the natives of Mendi before alluded to,
when brought here, compared with their condition
when taken back to Africa, leaves it still problematical, whether any service has been done them more
than to save their lives, I am afraid that question
remains to be decided hereafter. And if you, as
colored men, having a peculiar sympathy for your
fellow-men of color, have it in your power to operate upon or influence in any way their condition, I
exhort you to exert that influence as powerfully
there, as you exert it here for the abolition of slavery in this country. I suppose it is possible there
may be some power on your part in exerting an influence over them.

may be some power on your part in exerting an influence over them.

Respecting the disability of color in those States where slavery is not recognized, I hold it in utter abhorrence. I hope sincerely, that at no distant day, it may be done away with, at least in those States which profess to be governed by the laws of nature. I will go further, and say, that I hope the time is not far distant, though I utterly despair of living to see it, when color will not be the cause of slavery in the United States, but when America will be able to face the world, and say that there is not a slave within her borders. slave within her borders. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind feelings,

nd remain your friend.

Quincy Adams and Stavery in the Dis trict of Columbia. was waited on at Pittsburgh by

Mr. Adams was waited on at Fitsourgh by a Committee of the political abolitionists, urging him to meet and address them. This he declined, avowing that he was as much opposed to slavery as any of them, and especially to the representation of slaves in Congress, but expressing his opposition to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, until the slaveholders in the said District should be in favor of the measure!! He said:

of them, and especially to the representation of slaves in Congress, but expressing his opposition to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, antil the slaveholders in the said District should be in favor of the measure!! He said:

'With regard to the subject mentioned in this note,—the annexation of Texas, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia,—I have no opinions which I wish to conceal. The Texas question is a very delicate one, and it is probable it will occupy much of the attention of Congress the ensuing session; my views of it have been already avowed on more than one occasion. On the subject of abolition party; I have never been a member of any of them. But in opposition to slavery, I go as far as any of these; my sentiments, I believe, very nearly accord with theirs. That slavery will be abolished in this country, and throughout the world, I firmly believe. Whether it shall be done peaceably or by blood, God only knows; but that it shall be accomplished, I have not a doubt; and by the complex their care to do the same. Resolved, That we recognize the authority of human governments to bind, by the sanctions of law, in all cases where they do not require a violation of the laws of God.

Resolved, That the laws of this State, which forbid, under heavy penalties, the feeding and clothing of persons of color who do not: first prove themselves legally free, are based upon a distinction not recognized the authority of human governments to bind, by the sanctions of law, in all cases where they do not require a violation of the laws of God.

Resolved, That the laws of this State, which forbid, under heavy penalties, the feeding and clothing of persons of color who do not: first prove themselves legally free, are based upon a distinction not recognized by the Divine law, are oppressive to the color of aman, and directly opposed to God's command, to 'feed the hungry and clothe naked.'

Resolved, That that insame.

Resolved, That the laws of this State, which forbid the heavy penalt

peaceably or by blood, God only knows; but that it shall be accomplished, I have not a doubt; and by whatever way, I say, let it come.

As to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have said that I was opposed to it—not because I have any doubts of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, for I have none. But I regard it as a violation of republican principles, to enact laws at the petition of one people, which are to operate upon another needle against

with justice, for it can never be true that one man can rightfully have property in another man. Still, these laws have had an existence since before that part of the country became the District of Columbia, and was brought under the power of Congress; and I think they should not be altered without the consent the people of that District. This consent I believe ill yet be obtained, and slavery will be abolished

falo, in the month of August last. I should have sent a reply, ere this time, had I not been engaged so much in the cause of freedom, since the appearance of your article. I must confess that I was eeedingly amazed to find that I was doomed to share seedingly amazed to find that I was doomed to share so much of your severity, to call it nothing else. And, up to this moment, I have not been able to understand the motives which led you to attack my character as you have in the paper referred to. I am a stranger to you, comparatively, and whatever of my public life has come to your notice, you have seen nothing impeachable. I was born in slavery, and have escaped, to tell you, and others, what the monster has done, and is still doing. It, therefore, astonished me to think that you should desire to sink me again to the condition of a stare, by forcing me to think just as you do. My crime is, that I have dared to think, and act, contrary to your opinion. I am a Liberty party man—you are opopinion. I am a Liberty party man—you are op-posed to that party—far be it from me to attempt to injure your character because you cannot pronounce my shibboleth. While you think as you do, we must differ. If it has come to this, that I must think and

man. I never saw such an unfair statement penned by a man calling himself a Christian. Every thing that he has written, is either false, or exaggerated. I have no more to say of him—I leave him slone in his glory. But I am sorry that you have echoed his false placetimes. If we can keep Texas out for the next two years,

I have no more to say of him—I leave him alone in his glory. But I am sorry that you have echoed his false allegations. I am sorry that all the old organization journals have likewise echoed that libellous report.

But the address to the slaves you seem to doom to the most fiery trials. And yet, madam, you have not seen that address—you have merely heard of it; nevertheless, you criticised it very severely. You speak, at length, of myself, the author of the paper. You say that I have received bad counsel. You are not the only person who has told your humble!

But I am sorry that you have echoed his false and the fate of slavery will be ever, and the fate of slavery will be easied. The slaveholders are driven to despair, and, if necessary, they will bribe high. I have no faith in our politicians. Nothing can save us but a strong expression of public opinion.

God bless you, and save our country. Once more, are will be eated. The slaveholders are driven to despair, and, if necessary, they will bribe high. I have no faith in our politicians. Nothing can save us but a strong expression of public opinion.

God bless you, and save our country. Once more, You say that I have received bad counsel. You say that I have received by your humble.

GERRIT SHITH, Eq.

If it is possible to mitigate the condition of those persons, whom the white people bring from Africa to use for life, as slaves in America, and who would not be enslaved were they not themselves in Africa, the original founders of slavery, it is by changing the state of things in Africa. Let the people of Africa—let the sovereigns of Africa—let the republics of Africa, if such there be, let then abolish slavery at home, and slavery will be abolished in America. But as long as Africa encourages slavery, it is impossible to put an end to it in America. The very source of the evil anust first be cut off.

How this can be done, I do not pretend to say. It is not the sature or the right of our government of the mature or the right of our government of the sature or the right of our government of the sature or the government of Africa itself.

There is another reason for wishing the abolition of slavery is that country, and that is, that it is the impression epople, and in fact, it is the impression of many minds it our own country, that slaves transferred from Africa to a civilized land, have their condition ameliorated, not injured.

Upon this subject I do not know, and cannot

From the New-York Observer. Action of the Synod of Peoria.

MESSES. EDITORS;

MESSAS. EDITORS:

The Synod of Peoria, which was constituted by the last General Assembly from the four northern Presbyteries formerly connected with the Synod of Illinois, held its first meeting at Galena, according to appointment. As stated Clerk of that body, I am directed to forward to you for publication the following extracts from the minutes:

Whereas, The law of God and the gospel of Christ require the exercise of universal and impar-tial benevolence; and whereas, the system of American slavery was originated, and is system of American slavery was originated, and is systained and perpetuated by extreme selfishness, and is fraught with evils appalling alike in number and magnitude, being at war, as it is, with the best interests of master and slave, as well as of society at large, and of

ter and slave, as well as of society at large, and of our whole country; therefore,
Resolved, That slaveholding, as sanctioned and practised in the United States, is a system opposed to the spirit of Christianity, a heinous sin against God, and a violation of the dearest rights of man.
Resolved, That it is our duty to do all in our power to remove this sin entirely from the church.
Resolved, That it is the duty of our churches to exclude from their pulpits and their communion, all

Resolved, That it is the duty of our churches to exclude from their pulpits and their communion, all who practise the sin of slaveholding, and persist in refusing to put away this iniquity.

Resolved, That the contaminating influence of this sin is a great hindrance to the Divine blessing and spiritual prosperity of the church.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries, composing this Synod, to adopt and carry out these principles; and that they enjoin upon the churches under their care to do the same.

Resolved, That we recognize the awherity of hu-

legally free, are based upon a distinction not recognized by the Divine law, are oppressive to the colored man, and directly opposed to God's command, to 'feed the hungry and clothe naked.'

Resolved, That inasmuch as 'we ought to obey God rather than man,' these laws, so far as they require a violenties of the Divine law, are not binding upon the consciences of any, and that it is our duty to use all our influence to have them reposled.

Resolved, That in all efforts for promoting the cause of emancipation, it is the duty of ministers and Christians to maintain a scrupulous regard for the sanctity of the holy Sabbath day, [!!]

R. W. PATTERSON, Stated Clerk.

Oct. 30th, 1843.

Oct. 30th, 1843.

From the Liberty Press. PETERBORO, Nov. 10, 1843.

The following communications from Judge Jay their consent. As the laws now stand, the people of the District have property in their slaves.

I do not admit that these laws are in accordance

BEDFORD, 20th Oct. 1843.

MY DEAR SIR; 'My Dean Sin;

I last evening received your favor of the 16th inst, and thank you for it. This is to say 'good bye to you'—at least for some time. My next letter to you, if God spares my life, will probably be from the Pyramids. Within about eighteen months, I have had two violent and very dangerous attacks of inflammation of the large. They have left me From the Emancipator

A Letter to Mrs. Marla W. Chapman.

November 17th, 1843.

Respected Madam:

Some time ago you wrote an article in the Liberator, condemnatory of the National Convention of color of people, which was held in the city of Buffalo, in the month of August last. I should have sent a reply, ere this time, had I not been engaged and it is evident to myself, that my health is declining. Under these circumstances, I have been urged to take a voyage; and sore as is the trial to me, and repugnant to all my domestic and sedentary habits, I feel it my duty to submit. I expect to sent a reply, ere this time, had I not been engaged

Genrit Smith, Esq.

BEDFORD, 21st Oct. 1843.

my shibboleth. While you think as you do, we must differ. If it has come to this, that I must think and act as you do, because you are an abolitionist, or be exterminated by your thunder, then I do not hesitate to say that your abolitionism is abject slavery. Were I a slave of the Hon. George McDuffie, or John C. Calhoun, I would not be required to do anything more than to think and act as I might be commanded. I will not be the slave of any person or party. I am a Liberty party man from choice. No man ever asked me to join that party; I was the first colored man that ever attached his name to that party, and you may rely upon my word, when I tell you I mean 'to stand.'

You likewise adopt all that E. M. Marsh, of Buffalo, has said of the Convention and myself. I shall not attempt to say anything more than this, in regard to him. My friend, Mr. Marsh, is a man of a very unstable mind. He is one thing to-day, and another thing to-morrow. He was once a Liberty man, but he is now a no-church and no-government man. I never saw such an unfair statement penned by a man calling himself a Christian. Every thing and rates of the connection and man and any thing and calling himself a Christian. Every thing and any describe any thing and any the properties and the carried was any thing and any the state of superior to the saveholders; and yet the mation is in a state of supor. Our politicians will sacrifice any thing and any the properties and the carried was any thing and any the properties of the saveholders; and yet the mation is in a state of supor. Our politicians will sacrifice any thing and any the properties and the carried was any thing and any the properties of the saveholders; and yet the mation is in a state of supor. Our politicians will sacrifice any thing and any the properties where the properties are the town the properties of the saveholders; and yet the mation is in a state of supor. Our politicians will sacrifice any thing and any the properties the properties to write you again for a length in the tes My DEAR SIR!

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Batk; Wm. A. Dunn, Hoilowell.
New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chove, Milford.
Vernort.—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Perriaburg.

Massachusetts.—Mosos Emery, WestNewbury;—Joo. L. Lord, Newburypert;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lovelt:—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard.
C. French, Full River; Ishaw Austan, Nowthartet;—Elius Richards, Waymouth;—B. P. Rive, Bureceter;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterlaven;—A. Beurse, Centraille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freenan, Executer;—Juseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown:—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburzhem.
Rufone-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warnick.
[IT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page.

For a continuation of this list, see the instpage

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 674.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American. Texas !

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th,

Washington, Nov. 24th,
You must prepare your readers for a thorough and
earnest advocacy of the ameration of Texas, in the
President's message. It is not to be a mere firebrand, tossed by the President without a party, into
the midst of political organizations both alike distrustful of and despising him, but is the result of deliberate councile, in which the southern prepossessions of the President, and of his most confidential
adviser, Mr. Upshur, concur with the calculations of
personal advantage, from urging this measure.

They are both in earnest, and will assuredly push
this favorite project with all diligence and zeal.

The ground upon which it is hoped to carry popuhar sentiment is, that Great Britain has made such
demonstrations in favor of the abolition of slavery in
Texas as will, if successful, give her complete ascendancy in the councils of that State—and render
it virtually a tributary to British commerce and aggrandizement. Then, again, it is to be urged that
danger will arise to the institutions of the South by
the proximity to us of a State, and that too a cotton
growing State, in a climate milder than that of our
awn southern country—where a colored skin and
freedom shall no longer be incompatible—and the
whole nation, the United States at large, are to be
called upon to defend slavery, although the right is
denied to them by the same parties, to take any steps
toward abolishing it.

For one, I do not hesitate to say, that the annexation of Texas to this Union, so contrary to the understanding with which it was originally formed, and

toward abolishing it.

For one, I do not hesitate to say, that the annexation of Texas to this Union, so contrary to the understanding with which it was originally formed, and so subversive of the principles it was designed to cherish and promote, would in fact amount to a dissolution of the Union.

The thirteen colonies were inhabited by men whom common sufferings before the revolution, and common perils and glories during the revolution, had knit, as it were, into one homogeneous mass: and when at the close of a successful war, they had to deliberate about a form of government that should be congenial to all, and supreme over all, they did so as brethren of the same family, as members one of another, and the result was our present glorious Constitution, made not to extend and perpetuate slavery, but for the advancement of liberty. From the necessity of the case, indeed, and in the spirit of compromise that belonged to the occasion, and to the holy ties that bound all together, the institution of slavery as then existing, was recognized; but only incidentally, and so to speak, exceptionably,—and always as an institution transient, and of which the end was looked for. This is undoubtedly the true view of the clauses in the Constitution, that have reference to slavery,—as might, if needful, be abundantly proved. But now, instead of the exceptionable character of these clauses, they are represented as the key-stone of the arch, and it is even contended that unless we go on indefinitely to multiply slave States, and extend the rule and the region of slavery, we are unfaithful to the Constitution and unjust to our co-partners.

To this view of the Constitution is an appeal to be

and unjust to our co-partners.

To this view of the Constitution is an appeal to be made, in behalf of the annexation of Texas, and such view of the Constitution I consider as tanta

such view of the Constitution I consider as tantamount to its dissolution.

Upon this head the argument is so clear and strong, and runs, moreover, so much in unison with the public sentiment of the world upon the subject of elavery, that I should not much fear the result of the project of the annexation, if to be decided upon its merits, and with reference to the injunctions or permissions of the Constitution. But the real danger is from the appeal that will be made to the pride, the prejudices, and the jealonsies of the American people, against what will be represented as a new and offensive indication of the ambition of England, and of her disposition to meddle with our institutions. I know the sensitiveness of the country to any such appeals, and I fear, I confess, what I must call its cowardice, where a foreign nation, and especially England, is supposed to be in any wise the adverse party.

verse party.

The odium attached to those who opposed the last war was so great that henceforth the danger is, that we may be urged headlong into measures of hostiling the consideration of the consi

tion or opposition.

It is against this view of the Texas case I would forewarn you and your readers, for Texas can never be admitted to this Union except under cover of the stalking horse of British ambition and British influ-

Forewarned, forearmed.

TEXAS. We are glad to perceive, by the follow ing paragraph, that our southern brethren are not all Tylerites on the question of the annexation of Texas. There are indications that a strong feeling of hostility to the measure exists even in the slave States. The Norfolk, Va. Herald says:

The report is current that a proposition to annex Texas to the Union will be brought before Congress at the ensuing session of that body. It may or it may not be so; but should the annexation take place, it will be fatal to the interest of the South; and we warn the people of the southern States to examine the subject well, before they permit their prejudices or political feelings to be taken captive by scheming politicians or speculators.

Southern dust-throwing and humbug!

Leaving abolitionists and fanatics out of the question, we can imagine no rational motive which should induce the people of New-England to prefer that Texas should be under the controlling influence of Great Britain, rather than annexed to the ence of Great Britain, rather than annexed to the United States; and it is in this shape that the question will untimately be presented to them for their decision. That it is the design of Great Britain to acquire such controlling influence, and that there is every likelihood of her accomplishing her design, unless speedily arrested, is to our minds already demonstrated, and the evidence to be adduced before the nation will be found irresistible.—Madisonian.

the nation will be found irresistible.—Madisonian.

The U. S. schr. of war Flirt arrived at Galveston on the 17th inst. from Norfolk, with despatches from the U. States government to Gen. Murphy, the American Charge d'Affaires, and it is presumed these despatches relate to this subject.—[the interference of the United States to prevent the consummation of British designs upon Texas.] We are aware that Gen. Murphy is in possession of information derived from respectable sources, that will excite more astonishment and alarm in the American cabinet, than the speeches of Lord Brougham and Aberdeen. This much we think is certain, the fears of the people of the southern States, that the object of the abolitionists in England is to dissolve the Union if nocessary to effect the abolition of slavery, are well founded, and we believe the documents obtained by Gen. Murphy here, and those obtained by Gen. Thompson in Mexico, will furnish evidence of the intention of Great Britain relating to Texas, that will convince the American statesman that there are but few alternatives left to remedy the evil. Whenever the Congress of the United States shall by a resolution permit Texas to become a portion of the Union, all difficulties will be instantly settled. For the government of Texas is compelled by the express instructions of the people to ratify the annexation whenever the U. S. gives its consent. If the statesmen of the United States, therefore, desire peace, let them at once advocate the annexation of Texas to the Union. They can accomplish more towards the advancement of the honor and prosperity of the United States, by effecting this great measure, than by lavishing seas of blood, and mines of treasure, or floods of ink, in a war of aggression or denusciation against Great Britain.—Houston Telegraph.

LIBERATOR: OFFICE, No. 25 CORRHILL Williams, General Agent : remittances are to be made, and the pecuniary con-

Financial Committee. writings, in a liberal discount mit orders for

VD GARRISON, Editor.

SE OF OPPRESSION.

from the Boston Pilot.

Meeting in Panenil Hall. as ago, an address was brought over by the abolitionists from Ireland, to ended the names of O'Connell, Pather one sixty thousand others. That adsuch warmth to their countrymen much warming to g horrors of slavery and the virtues arty, and concluded with an appeal arty influence to the latter. There eir influence to the latter. There land among Irishmen a deep revriet and the Temperance Apostie atrict and the Temperature upon the much of reverent reliance upon the iglessons that fall from their lips, dress fell still-born from the hands ceived it. The crafty demagogues the names of O'Connell and Father ords sufficient to overwhelm nctions of the Irish in this couned at the suspicious coldness with ived, and this Jouanal, which had

irange Pl ARMING IN. the saint. When it chinages, and be use, humane, philanthropic, and practic can be taken, we shall be abolition of slavery with all possess. With the present abolitive but little sympathy, as we require the program of the poor slave, worst enemies of the poor slave,

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IONS, a. L. M. Child

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ndence of the Loures of Commutee.

The Question of Annexation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1843.

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The Ameration question has formed a topic of much conversation. The northern members here say that there will be but one opinion on the subject in the non-slaveholding States, viz: That the proposition is not to be entertained. In this case,

proposition is not to be entertained. In this case, the discussion will be nugatory.

It is a matter of regret that the subject cunnot be ealmly considered. If it should be, it might, perhaps, he made to appear that the annexation of Texas is a means providentially offered to remove far from us the evil of slavery, and gradually and peacefully, not by blood, as Mr. Adams intimates, extinguish it forever; and that, too, in a manner most fevorable to the interests, habits and disposition of the slave. It might be made to appear that in exchange for Texas, the galaxy of the free States would gain Virginia. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennesse, Missouri, and the Carolade, the states would gain virginia. linas; that it would concentrate in a genial cli-mate a slave population, where, flourishing in rank luxuriance, it would soon become predominant, and finally, in the natural order of events, form the cen-tre of a free black empire, with Cuba as an outpost,

and the Mexican States as allies.

Another bugbear is the extension of southern slaveholding interests and influence in the general government. A glance at the returns of the late census will show how idle is this apprehension. It will show the prodigious strides of the free North West,—a region soon to be powerful enough to overshadow and overwhelm the influence of all the Atlantic States, both slaveholing and non-slaveholding.

slaveholding.

But in whose wisdom was the notion conceived that the southern influence is a mulign influence in the national councils? The Southern States, in all the content of the southern States, in the content of the states of the states. have been found as faithful to the Constitution, as much devoted to the principles of constitution, as much devoted to the principles of constitutional order and law, as the Northern States. The evil, if an evil it be, of an unrestricted and menlightened suffrage, is less felt at the South than at the North, and the danger of violent popular convulsions, tending to, and intended for, the far convulsions, tending to, and intended for, the overthrow of all moral and political institutions, will come upon the North before it reaches the position and interests of the Southern States necessarily render their policy conservative and antagonist to the more consolidating tendencies of Northern interests; and in this condition of things consist the safety and harmony of our sys-

But, again, it is urged that the annexation, by treaty, is unconstitutional. I would like to know how Louisiana was acquired, and Florida acquired, and Texas lost, but by treaty.

These reasons do not, however, necessarily lead to the conclusion that Texas ought to be annexed to the Union. The project may be impracticable, or it may prove to be unnecessary; but the arguments so confidently put forth against its consideration, seem to be insufficient and absurd.

The following extract from the Nashua Gazette. contains sentiments which, we trust, will meet with a hearty response from every friend to his country's let his views of slavery or party politics what they may:

As patriots, as friends of our beloved republic, who love and reverence the land where Warren fell and Sumpter bled, that we might live a free and happy people, it is our duty to unite heart and hand in complete annihilation of all worthier rights, on the hand, and the ascendency of the South in the one hand, and the ascendency of the South in the councils of our nation, on the other. We hope and sincerely trust that there will be no trackling on the part of our northern representatives, when this mighty project shall come up before them in all its 'questionable shapes.' There let politics be for the time forgotten; and duty to themselves, their consciences and their company. sciences and their common country, reign paramount to every sordid purpose and intents of their hearts. The evils that will be entailed upon the North by the admission of Texas into the Union, are incalcuhable—great, vast, beyond all human comprehension. We have no need of this domain. Our territory is already too large for national prosperity; and even now, civil feuds, arising from sectional interests and local feeling, are constantly saluting our ears. Ad-mit Texas, and it will only add fuel to the flames.

THE TEXAS MOVEMENT. The Madisonian, which is the President's organ, continually urges the an-nexation of Texas, and intimates that the project is to be made a hobby on which the present administration hope to ride into office again. We believe the Presdent will find Texas more of a millston than he can swim with. There is not a spark of true American feeling which does not loathe the though of connexion with the abandoned state. It would be worse than the old custom of tying the dead body to the living. We hope the vigilance of the friends of freedom will not be wanting in this crisis.—N. Y. Evange list.

The tone of public opinion in Texas appears favorable to annexation. The Houston Telegraph

lieved if the people of Texas were called upon to vote upon the question of annexation, the vote would be almost unanimous. The editor of the Redlander, expressing a similar opinion, says: "We doubt not, (so strong is the tie which binds men to the land of that an almost unanimous voice our people would hail as the proudest era of their lives, the tine that would again permit them to assume the lofty title of American citizens."

#### From the Daily Mail. Disturbance of Public Worship at Lynn by the Come-Onters

Notice having been given that a lecture would be delivered in defence of Christianity against the as-persions of come-outers, by Rev. James Porter, of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday evening last, a large number of people assembled to hear the lecture. The come-outers came also among them, and seated themselves in different parts about the house, one Dr. Brown stationing himself on the pulpit stairs. After the exercises had commenced, lpit stairs. After the exercises had commenced, d before the lecturer had begun his lecture, the Doctor made several attempts to harangue the audi-once, but was forbidden and desisted, till after the delivery of the lecture; when, in spite of the remon strances of the authorities of the church, and amic the cries of 'hear him,' 'out with him' and hisses, he commenced speaking, and the meeting was turned ct Pandemonium. Two other brainless one by the name of James N. Buffum, the other Davis, a schoolmaster, despite of the re-monstrances of the preacher and others, commenced a senseless tirade of words, during which all control was lost, and the whole presented a scene of confusion rarely witnessed.

Thus, Mr. Editor, a sect has sprung up among us,

who claim, ay, and exercise the right of disturbing any body of people assembled peaceably for religious worship; and, strange as it may appear, these are some of the men, who, a few years ago, made the welkin ring with their bitter lamentations against mobe and disturbers, themselves being the sufferers; but now they have become the mobocrats and dis-turbers of the public peace.

Yours,

G.

### From the same. Misrepresentation Corrected.

My attention was called to an article in your paper of Wodnesday, headed 'Disturbance of Public Worship at Lynn by the Come-outers.' As that ar-ticle is made up of the gossest falsehoods and mis-representations, and I am one of the persons referred to, I ask liberty to state the facts as they really

In the first place, the Rev. James Porter gave notice through the public papers, that he would lecture on 'come-out-ism,' its true character would be exposed, the claims of Christianity would be vindicated against its aspersions, and the come-outers were invited to attend. Public attention was excited, many went to the meeting, and the come-outers with the rest. After the introductory prayer, Dr. Brown arose, and said in a very mild manner, 'My Christian friends...' when he was stopped by one of the deacons, and took his seat. He has since told me that be meant simply to ask—as come-out-ism is to be attacked, we wish to know if the come-outers may have liberty to reply? As it was, no disturbence was made, even the Rev. goutleman in the pulpit did not appear to notice him, and commenced his discourse, which was listened to with the most silent attention, through it abounded with mis-statements and misroproperties.

After the services were concluded and the meeting dismissed. Dr. Brown agains use, and said in a most Christian sprit and in a subdued tone, that as he and others had been misrepresented, and their views and motives called in question, and as it was only 8 o'clock, he would like it much if the people would hear him a few minutes, but he would not speak if no such liberty was granted. At this moment, a pious deacon, who usually exhibits a great display of exterior incelness, suddenly assumed all the ferocity of the tiger, and seized Dr. Brown, to drag him out, but the Doctor took hold of the horas of the altar, while the people, seeing the ferocity of the attack, exclaimed from all quarters, their him! Even the minister seemed to have some compunction, and commanded the deacon to let go

ment, a pious deacon, who usually exhibits a great display of exterior incelness, suddenly assumed all the ferocity of the tiger, and seized Dr. Brown, to drag him out, but the Doctor took hold of the horist of the attack, exclaimed from all quarters, 'hear him' he raised, exclaimed from all quarters, 'hear him' he raised, exclaimed from all quarters, 'hear him' hear him'? Even the minister second to have some compunction, and commanded the deacon to let go his fiendish grasp, at the same time giving the Doctor liberty to speak for five minutes.

When Dr. Brown had occupied the time allotted, I asked the minister if I should give a notice to the people? He replied, 'Yes.' I then said, My friends, I have liberty of the pastor of this church to give a notice. I will now say, that as our friends who have been attacked this evening feel themselves aggrieved, and have not had opportunity to reply, there will be a meeting holden in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening notice, it is sophistry exposed, and the cause of this evening will be replied to, its mis-attements corrected, its sophistry exposed, and the cause of this evening will be replied to, its mis-attements corrected, its sophistry exposed, and the cause of come-out-ism vindicated from the aspersions heaped upon it; and I call on all present, as Christians desired the consent of the minister. Yet your correspondent, G. has the efforchery to say that I, 'in despite of the remonstrances of the preacher and others, commenced a senseless tirade of words, during which all control was lost, and the whole presented a scene of confusion rarely witnessed? How 'senseless' were my words the people may judge. In the estimate of some, it is a very 'senseless' thing, when a respectable class of the community are publicly abused and shaddered to a steady of the chercity of the discorrelation of the ergolar proceedings of that Convenitive the regular proceedings of that Convenitive the regular proceedings of that Convenitive the regular proceedings of that Convenitive the regula senseless' were my words the people may judge, urged to do so at once, and that then was a suits in the estimate of some, it is a very 'senseless' thing, ole time. But he replied, 'he did not come ther people the truth. But a Rev. gentleman may get into that 'coward's castle,' the pulpit, and thunder out the most fulsome abuse and slander against men, who in point of intellect are as far above him as the

A respectable and well education professions A respectable and well education professional gentleman, when his opinions are publicly misrepresented, may not open his mouth, because he 'belongs to another parish,' but a pious deacon, as meek as Moses, may fly upon him like a wolf,

And prove his doctrine orthodox,

good of the church!

I have made a plain statement of facts, and the people may judge who made the 'disturbance.' If your correspondent G. will 'come out' from his hiding place, over his own signature, we can measure his dimensions; and if he wishes to compare the merits of come-out-ism with those of the Methodist church, in the light of the teachings of Christianity, I am ready to meet him, either in public debate or public an organization, is guilty to ashamed.

of which come-outers would be ashamed.

JAMES N. BUEFUM.

### From the Herald of Freedom. Daniel O'Connell

Has seen fit to read, at a great Repeal meeting Dublin, an editorial scrap from the Herald of Fre dom, descriptive of his appearance during a grace ceremonial at a dinner table in London. He read it from the Liberator, and laid it to Garrison, and read t for the purpose, it seems, of justifying himself be-ore the people of Ireland, for his recent attack on it for the purpose, it seems, or his recent attack on fore the people of Ireland, for his recent attack on the editor of the Liberator, whom he called 'a sort of religious maniac,' and whom he regarded 'with most sovereign contempt.'

I saw him one day at London, undergoing the spell of a Catholic grace at dinner. It amazed and shocked me. I sat right opposite to him, and was regarding his splendid face with a good deal of adversaring his spl

other face, under the same ghostly influence, would have looked as bad, in proportion to its ordinary beauty and expressiveness. A Protestant spell would have transmuted O'Connell's as much as a Catholic spell, had he been a Protestant, though, at that time, I might not have seen it. I had then hardly got over any looked the cloud myself. I had occasion to speak arrange fiveyer. going into the cloud myself. I had occasion to speak in the Herald of Freedom of the dragon influence of this superstition. O'Connell was in my mind, and I thought his case a strong one, and to my purpose, and I made use of it. I will add, however, that I had just been animadverting on his base attack upon Garrison, and doubtless spoke his name in terms of less ceremony than I otherwise should, for I had lost my admiration of him as a magnanimous and great Yet it was not my design to speak disparag-y of him, then. It was to expose the sorcery of

these idolatrous ceremonials,

My article was copied, I suppose with the same
intent, into the Liberator. I did not think of its be ing copied any where, or noticed, much less of its ever being read by the great Agitator of Europe, before all mankind, and in the very vortex of the great Repeal agitation. I should have looked a little to had I apprehended this. For though, on a re-perusal, I find room enough for Garrison's criticism as to taste in the phraseology, I think the article itself well enough, as a random shot at superstition. That is, well enough for my homespun sheet. It would not do in an article for the annuals, or in a

One friend complains to me of it as a bigoted attack upon catholicism. I think a Protestant might make the same kind of charge, with equal justice, for I place the two types of superstition, in it, on the

My friend James Haughton, of Dublin, censure the article severely, in a published letter to O'Connell, With due deference to dear James Haughton, I think his letter might to better purpose have renewed his animadversion upon O'Connell, for his wanton attacks upon the American abolitionists, and treated my little article as matter of secondary consideration Was it right or fair in Daniel O'Connell, to endeavo Was it right or fair in Daniel O'Connell, to endeavor by that article (knowing it not to be Garrison's, for he is a shrewd and careful reader, and it was nost palpably an extract in the paper he was reading.) to prejudice the Irish Catholics against the editor of the Liberator and his associates in the great anti-slavery movement, as Protestant revilers of their re-ligion! It he had thought it worth his while there to convict the editor of the Herald of Freedom of ir-reverence, both for Catholic and Protestant witch-craft and hocus pocus, the article he read would have been to his purpose. I doubt if friend Haughton rend the article very attentively. He quotes a very different heading to it, from the true one, and calls it a 'letter.' But he meant kindly and well.

But enough of this. I don't wish to annoy O'Con-

But enough of this. I don't wish to annoy O'Connell, if I could. He has cares enough on his hands,
and I sincerely wish he may triumph in his Repeal
efforts and baffle the war-dogs of England. I don't
think so much of Repeal as I once did, though Ireland has as good right to national parliaments, and
national independence, as England. I hope she will
have both. I feel deeply anxious for O'Connell,
and for the poor Irish people. I hope they will
persevere in their unarmed position, and not fall a
prey to those British bayonets. But I must ask friend
O'Connell not to take occasion, at his great agitations,
to strike wanton blows at the faithful abolitionists
this side the water.

to strike wanton blows at the faithful abolitionists this side the water.

As to this unnatural, unearthly, ghostly superstition, we had better leave it off, all hands of us. There is no truth, honesty, or sense in any of it. And this is not the worst of it. It is very wicked. It is the spirit that binds to the stake, and touches match to the faggot, and turns the inquisition wheel, and hangs witches, and runs hot iron through Quaker's tongues, and plays all the bloody pranks that nenhave performed in all ages and everywhere, 'doing God service.' When we go to the dinner table we had better act like human beings, and in our right minds, and not as if we were possessed. And so everywhere else. Let our worship consist in real, actual righteousness of purpose and conduct, and not in spells and contortions. It is unworthy of us, and a dishon oring of God.

me-outers, and make them | COMMUNICATIONS.

scladed and the meet Frederick Douglass --- The Clergy and the New Baighton, Beaver County, Pa., {

> We have had a very cheering Convention here and great good has been done; though 'Oue Hundred Convention' friends a dance, except Frederick Douglass.

in the estimate of some, it is a very 'senseless' thing, so be time. But he repned, 'ne did not come there when a respectable class of the community are publicly abused and slandered to attempt to show the tion,' &c. He was informed that it was a free meeting, and that he had perfect liberty to discus the question, without being considered as disturbing in the least the regular business of the Convention der the or who in point of intellect are as far above him as the heavens are above the earth, and all that is good sense!

"O judgment, thou hast fled to bratish beasts,"

And men have lost their reason! In the least the regular business of the Convention. He again objected, saying, 'he did not wish the word to go out through the country, that he had disturbed or interrupted a respectable Anti-Slavery Convention.' He was again urged, and again refused, stating that 'as soon as the Convention additional distance of the reason as the Convention additional distance of the regular business of the Convention. journed, he would be willing to discuss the subject journed, he would be willing to discuss the subject a week or a month. Frederick moved that it adjourn immediately, and that they go into the discussion the next morning; (it was then growing late.) But all world not do; he said 'he was not going to be forced into the discussion—that he wished to hear the other churches reviewed—and, at any rate, he had to leave town in the morning, and he could not be greated by training during.

I saw no 'disturbance,' but what was made by the courageous old deacon, in his attack upon Dr. Brown, and by one or two other persons, who cried out to the deacon, 'break his thumb!' alluding to the fact that Mr. Beach had his thumb turned back in the same church! some time since, and was afterward sent to jail, for attempting to speak in behalf of two millions of slaves, where he was kept six months, to waste away for the glory of God and the good of the church!

I have made a plain statement of facts and the

ready to meet him, either in public debate or public Society of Friends, were taken up in turn, and their print; and I will engage to show that the church, as guilt and Pharisaeism exhibited. The truth flashed an organization, is guilty of sentiments and practices, its light upon the minds of many, and they went away believing; though sorrowing that such was the state of the professedly christian bodies of this land. Others gnashed their teeth and howled. The turbid waters of iniquity were stirred up, and ' for out their own shame.'
The sensibilities of one man (a seceder and a pro-

fessed abolitionist) were so shocked when Frederick preached the slaveholder's sermon, that he left the house, muttering pious wrath. He said it was making a mock of holy things. (How very holy

making a mock of holy things. (How very holy must be a slaveholder's sermon!)

Douglass also gave a lecture on 'prejudice against color,' which was a masterly effort. Some of the Society of Friends (of whom we have a number here) would not go to hear him, because they were afraid, as usual, of getting into the 'mixture,' and out of the 'quiet.' One or two objected because he was a nigger. The Quakers are wofully afraid of the 'mixture.' They can give their votes for slaveholders and warriors, and oppose the abolitionsnecked me. I sat right oppose to find, and was regarding his splendid face with a good deal of admiration. All at once the cloud of superstition came over it, all its fine expression disappeared, the light of nature and genins went out, and his great features became an inexpressive, insignificant mass. Any other face, under the same ghostly influence, would have looked as bad, in proportion to its ordinary beauty and expressiveness. A Protestant spell would

is nation a mockery. slaveholding, and man-hating religion, if we look to the nation's practice for evidence. A specimen of it was exhibited a few days ago, in the treatment of Frederick Douglass, in the steamboat Michigan, plying between here and Pittsburgh. He was driven from the table, as if he were a dog. Two young ladies of this place rebuked this devilah spirit, by leaving the table also. They were the only persons who did leave. This treatment towards Douglass is barmoniously in keeping with the 'negro pew,' and the defence of slavery from the Bible, by Reverends, and Doctors of Divinity, and Theological Professors.

With all the revivals of religion, the slave is none the better. The progress of such religion, instead it was exhibited a few days ago, in the treatment of

the better. The progress of such religion, instead of being 'glad tidings' to him, falls like a death knell upon his hopes. Instead of causing 'sorrow and sighing to flee away,' and the galling fetters to be broken, it only tightens the chains, prolonge the reign of oppression, and strengthens the bul-warks of slavery. Instead of bringing music to his heart, it is as the shrick of the volture to the trembling lamb! It is that kind of religion which 'pays tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, and onits the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith.' It neglects the slave! 'It stoppeth its ears

. Is this my country? The worder and the envy of the world?
Oh! for a manile to conceal her shame!
But why conceal his shame? We cannot Hide the rais which her guilt will surely bring,

Thine, for the triumph of truth. MILO A. TOWNSEND.

### Clerical and Lay Convention in Middletown [CONTINUED ]

The roll of the Convention was rend and correc ntice being given that if the title of Reverend had con quitted to be affixed to the names of any entitle to it, they would notify the clerk, as he announced the names of the numbers of the Convention, Muc time was occupied in detaching the title from the names of laymen to which it had been appended by mistake, and attaching it to the Reverends. (This was an interesting part of the farce.)

Resolution and preamble 5th, respecting slavehold ing laws and constitutions requiring us to restore fugitive slaves being gulf-that property in human be ngs can in no case rightfully exist, was taken up. The Chair .- J. G Birney purchased a right to

ain slaves, in order to emancipate them. Did not property in man rightfully exist in that case? And i it not wrong to say it is in all cases sinful?

Rev. G. W. Perkins. Property in human bein can never rightfully exist. (The Chair, Roy. Non-Porter, D. D. Did it not exist in this case-and was it not right?) The resolution says expressly, 'to claim as such.' Mr. Birney never claimed property in those

slaves. Rev. David Root. I wish in might read, generalle o claim as such, &c.

Rev. Mr. Ayers. Mr. Birney never claimed an property in those slaves - and no property existed i m while in his hands.

Ray, James Birney. The slaveholder claims then as his property, to be used for gain. My father did

property in those slaves

not claim them as property.

8 M. Booth. Mr. Birney renounced all right to

resolution will be omitted. A similar resolution, de-claring laws requiring us to restore fugitive slaves null, was adopted by the New-York Concention of Buff-do. I think it very inexpedient to pass resolutions that will not sustain the laws of the land. We should do all that we can to obtain their repeal. I am opposed to the passage of such resolutions. They are caught feel that a spirit of convession should be exercised at, as was the Buffalo Convention, and published toward those who do not come fully up to the mark.

Buffafo resolution was based, was the law of God, and will be unanimously adopted, our duty to obey it, rather than man's law; and that Rev. E. R. Gilbert called for the reading of the the clause in the Constitution, requiring us to return portion of the address relating to communion wi fagifive shares, was a violation of the express com-pand of God, not to deliver to his master the ser-harmonize with the resolution which has been adopt This was the ground of the resolution, and no more, and ought we not take this ground? Will it attach a stigma to this Convention for it to say we will obey God rather than man?

thus to declare to the world that we will not sustain would never come together, but be scattered abroad any law or constitution which contravenes the laws of thus it will be with us, if we seek union as an end, he Most High.

Rev. L. Crocker. The resolution conveys the idea.

The manner in which the address was prepared,

that every government that has a principle of wrong reminded me of a ladder (for it is my way to illusin it, ought not to be sustained or obeyed. I move trate my views by the use of similes) with a great e resolution be recommitted.

The motion prevailed.

Rev. Noul Porter, D. D., read an address to the the difficulty arises about the topmost rounds. hurches and ministers of Jesus Christ in the State are anxious to ascend, others are unwilling to ascend of Connecticut, which assumed some very decent po- to them. Well, in order to be agreed to stand unitions, but which were more than neutralized by the tedly on the lower rounds, we must say nothin repeated dischainers. On the whole, it is worthy of about the higher ones. We must not say that the inder 'Refuge of Oppression.' [See the address, at once get into difficulty. We must say nothing con-Ch. Freeman, Oct. 26 ]

Rev. L. Crocker moved the adoption of the ad-

dress, as an expression of the sentiments of this Con- the address after our positive sentiments, those upon cention, addressed to the ministers and churches of which we can unite, and there stop? Why is it no

ddress.) The issuing of an address to the churches slaveholding offenders, why enter a disclaimer reis the most important act which devolved on this specting their duty? Why my ministers should no Convention. I am sorry that there could not have preach, in certain circumstances, against slavery, or been a meeting of the committee to examine the ad- that we would not decide that no person in any pa gress. But two of the committee had consulted to-gether respecting it, (the author and John T. Norton,) who approved of it. The address was not all he munion of the churches?' Why say any thing about wished for; and though there are some things in it them? We had much better let them alone. which I cannot endorse, yet I think it will do good. southern slaveholders will all become abolitionists, if We have to bear in mind that we are speaking to the church, which has had but dimness of light on the We can all units on the positive sentiments in the

would take higher ground-yet we must do what we should not go back, and undertake to put forth dis can; and if the ministers and churches of this State claimers respecting what has been done in the anti-will come up even to the tone of this address—they slavery cause, that they may serve as apologies for will do more than they ever have done before! Let the past remissness of those who have done little o

then be sent forth to do what good it may.

Rev. L. Crocker. I hope the address will be adoptd by an unanimous vote. I esteem the address as Porter, who had vacated the chair, and placed the constituting the chief act of this Convention. I con- Rev. David Root in it, who had been writhing under sider the harmony of the church of far greater impor- the moral probes of the speaker some ten or fifieer tance, than any act of this Convention against the sys- minutes, till it seems he could stand it no longer tem of slavery can possibly be. I hope it may be sent forth to the churches, detached and independent of the resolutions which had been adopted, respecting seat! You are not a member of this Convention! which a diversity of opinion will exist.

Rev. I. Atwater. The sentiments of my whole seat instanter.

Much confusion ensued. The cries from every hope it will go forth as the unanimous expression of this Convention. We are to take our own independent of the house were, 'Go on, go on.'

Mr. Colver said he did not wish to pr this Convention. We are to take our own independent ground in prosecuting this cause. We have was very evident, by the rude manner in which he nothing to do with the pernicious sentiments and ac-tion of the abolitionists. I am in favor of the address had taken offence at his remarks. Cries continued, being unembarrassed, by having it published discon- 'Go on, go on.' nected with the resolutions, between which there

is an apparent discrepancy.

Rev. Mr. Burns of Hampton. I think the tone of the address is not sufficiently elevated. I am not J. W. North. A motion was passed individual sentiments. Yet I do not like to begin to chair,) inviting all ministers and members of churches offer amendments, lest there should be no end to from other States to sit as corresponding members them. I do not know but it is the best that we can (Cries, Go on-he is a member.')

S. M. Booth called for the reading of that portion relative to ministers' duty to preach on the subject, to wit: 'We do not decide that every minister of the gospel, in every state of society which he is called to address, should preach with direct and express bearme, technically, a member of the Convention, I then ing on the subject of slavery-and much less would we assume to ourselves the right of dictating what he shall preach,' &c. I am pained to hear such a dis-claimer, which is well calculated to quiet the consciences of those ministers who have done nothingwho have nover plead the cause of the slave. Th time with them to preach on the subject of slavery, I fear will never come, until their probution is ended. I have an objection likewise to that portion of the address which says, ' We have no evidence that the apostles themselves were accustomed to preach in direct condemnation of slavery.' If I vote for the address. I must do it with the distinct understanding that it is not the expression of my individual sentiments.

Rev. David Root. The address does not take as high ground as all may wish for. Yet something tofore done nothing, who appear to have a desire high ground as all may wish for. Let difference must be conceded to the circumstances and difference get into this cause without repenting, and confessing should like to have some of the nullifying clauses ex-punged. I shall vote for its adoption with the feeling punged. I shall vote for its adoption with the feeling that half of a loaf of bread is better than none."

clause of the address-though it is not sufficient to prevent my voting for its adoption. It is the clause high affirms, ' We have no evidence that the apos tles preached in direct condemnation of slavery.' think the address overlooks the fact that slavery was not the great and overshadowing sin of the people to whom they preached Idolatry was their crying and all prevailing sin, which sustained the same relation one of that class. It takes a great deal of thunder to that people, as slavery does to the people of this nation; so that if the ministers follow after r the example of the spostles, in preaching against the greatest sin of the land, they will preach in direct condemnation of American slavery, which is the crying sin of Rev. Mr. Brewer. I move that the address be ac-

cepted and published as the address of the Committee. We shall not agree in regard to it. Let it go forth on the responsibility of the Committee.

It was, doubtless, the design of the author to pr

and an address which would accommodate the views address. The Chair.—Rev. Noah Porter. The gentlema of all the members of the Convention, and which would enable the Convention to adopt it harmonious ly. It does not contain a full expression of my own views. One of the most alarming prospects to my

Rev. James Birney. I hope the latter clause of the | Convention should be hailed as a movement which | romises more for the anti-clavery cause, than as n the political papers, to excite prejudice in the Unless this can be done, I shall give up all hope of minds of the people against our cause. I cannot say good arising from this Convention. Where we say that I think the resolutions are wrang, but that they are injudicious, and their influence will be bad on the public mind.

S. M. Baothe. The simple ground on which the

means, and not as an end. Whenever it is sought for Wm. H. Birney. Mr. Birney has plend the inex- as an end, the design is frustrated, and those who pediency of passing such resolutions. I think the seek it never and it. We should seek for the truth, passing of such resolutions both expedient and important. The sooner we settle the question whether gether. To propare an address to unite such a Con ve will yield allegiance to God rather than to man, vention, I think would be a very difficult task. The the better. We ought to plant ourselves firmly on the ground that God's laws are always to be obeyed. Interpretations are given to the Constitution which all. When the shepherd calls his sheep, all turn subversive of God's laws. Our opponents are their fines toward him, and follow his voice, and comushing as to the wall on this point. This Christian together. But suppose the sheep, instead of turning convention is the very one to take this true position; towards the shepherd, turn their faces toward each and this Convention, of all others, is in duty bound other, and each should go towards his neighbor; they

many rounds. There is no contention about lower rounds-all can unite to stand on them. Bu cerning them. So in this address, the negative sen timents are what we shall split upon. Why not let cessary to file in disclaimers? In relation to min Rev. J. Burt (one of the committee to report an lers preaching, or the duty of the church to deal with address. Expunge the negatives, and we shall have subject of slavery.

I for one should feel happy if this Convention no difficulty in uniting to adopt the address. But we

> Here the speaker was interrupted by the Rev. Noah which had its effect; Mr. Colver dropping into his

The President, resuming the chair, said, if it w the will of the Convention, he might proceed; but he supposed he was not a member.

The Chair. Mr. Colver may proceed. Rev. Mr. Colver. I shall decline, until the Chai explains to this house the reason of his calling me to which was read, and for the reading of that portion, order in the manner he did. I feel embarrassed. If the Chair would say, that the only reason he had for

The Chair. That was the only ground of my oi

should feel free to proceed.

[Mr. Colver and most of the members of the Convention believed, that that was not the ground, and many expressed their astonishment out of the Convention, at the declaration of the President, more than one intimating that he told a divine lie." If men can in some cases divinely hold slaves, why not in some cases divinely tell lies?] Rev. N Colver. I have but a few words more

offer. I was saying that some individuals were always trying to apologize for their remissness, by complaining of the measures of others. They are always complaining of the imprudences of their brethre There are many persons, at this time, who have here tionists, by endorsing their disclaimers respecting the Wm. H. Burleigh. I have an objection to one past measures and fanaticism of those who have thus willing to concede to them the privilege of conden ing my past anti-slavery action, in order to have the unite with me in standing upon the lower rounds of the ladder. I confess that I, too, have been very re miss, of fate, in this cause. It takes a great deal arouse some persons from their stumberings. 1 an awakened, I sometimes make a great noise. Now, let us all repent, and do better, and not try to cove up our neglect of driy with complaints of the mean ures of others. You must say nothing about them You must not complain of those who stand on th rounds in the anti-slavery ladder above you, if you would have them consent to stand with you on lower, but common ground.

If the author will consent to have the negative stricken out, then we can all unite in adopting the

has administered a rebuke to us for our remissness of

\* The Rev. Dr. indulged against Mr Colver an old wiews. One of the most alarming prospects to my mind, is the infatuation of the people on this subject, their indifference, and inefficient action, especially at the North. One holds to one sentiment, another to an opposite one. I hope this Convention will unite on some general principle, which is assential, in my mind, for any practical effort.

Hon. A. M. Cullias, Mayor of Hartfurd. I came to this Convention with the intention to keep silence; but I feel impelled to say a few words. I think this pique, when he refused to proceed.

VOLUME III. this question. I have not che action his the last townly yours! quent, I always have been. I can the positive portion of the addrer atives. The moral atmosphere naticism, that we are made to end tempt to do any thing, unla Rov. J. Brewer. 1 again move committed to the Cor

responsibility.

Rev. David Root. I hope the

promise on this question, and posed to act harmoniously on its ad Rev. Mr. Barnes. I view it a pare a document of this nature. all. I am willing to adopt it for trine, with the understanding that he every particular view expressed

Wm. H. Burhagh. Lum willing forth as the general sentiment of common ground doctrine on which we unite. At the same time, I should presomewhat modified. Rev. A. Granger. I hope we shall a the same purpose that the min adopted the Saybrook platform.

Rev. J. Burt. If we can find, a

standing-place on the ground of the us stand, hoping for an adon. Rev. E. R. Tyler. I think this Conve prepared to adopt that address. The is a at important business of the Conv it will be laid on the table, for some fold J. W. North. I have labored hard to in isters to come up to this Convention, as that ground would be taken on which p

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stand. I hope this Convention will said the address

Rev. Mr. Mills. If the negatives is should be stricken out, a large number of the could not yield their assent to it, unless tion modifies the resolution which was

morning, on church fellowship. Rev. I. Atwater. I have labored in large number of my brethren about me have done nothing,) to attend this Cor whose special benefit it was called; at that here we could converse together, out being controlled by ultrains. The with us as abolitionists, but as Christians we are called upon, by them who cause, to adopt what they have done ben are for forcing their questions upon us; to persits in heir course, I must with vention. I have done but little in this or fess; but now, when we have assemble! pose of doing something, I hope we shall in as ministers and Christians, to speak or sentiments. The sentiments of that allo uwn; and if those who have gone shad unite with us on such ground, thes lat me

There is one brother, who stands by my line never felt it incumbent on him to ope in this cause, (Mr. Mills.) He casset sontiments of the revolution proved this monig I feel it my duty to enter my protest amin

Levi Yule. The gentleman last who are on the higher rounds of the laid with the ministers who have done nothing middle rounds, that of the address. The the address is not high enough for even mit I have fult anxious to see them coming up out pro-slavery mire, and stand upon son the rounds of the ladder; and, for the sake ing the cause along, we laymen will conse down, to accommodate the ministers, and he them up from their present dilemms. The address was adopted unanimous

fro Br concurred.

# THE LIBERATO

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER & B Letter to Daniel O'Connell.

The following letter was transmitted to Mr. 00 KELL by the last steamer; and as it contains the tice that I have ever taken of his sugular analogue, in the Repeal Association at Doblin, less proper to publish it in the columns of the Li Whatever may be its effect on his mind, I this places him in a position which he cannot o a truly magnanimous and large-hearted refer an eloquent speech delivered by him before the poration of Dublin on the 20th of October, if to the numberless calumnies with which is indi-

assailed, he said-The other day I was accused in a Feach of being drunk. (Laughter) Aboutever of umny was uttered against me, but that was expected by the second of the second was determined by the second was a second was of giving utterace by ed sentiment. (Cheers.) In every speech tered, I faid the basis of my excitors of the my country, on the right of every sea was (Cheers.) Give me credit for not dishocoral mainder of my existence, by now turning red supporting those ductrines of intolerace which mainder of my existence, by now turn supporting those doctrines of intolerance ever repudiated since I attained my with respect to which I shall carry as and contempt into the grave. (Load che

Whether he has shown any religious it toward myself, while standing by his sic tionist and a Repealer, let his fling at mine in religious matters ' determine. and more convinced that an enemy, and b O'CONNELL, is at the hottom of this, and ter has been stimulated to make feelings, on the part of persons inimical cess of the American anti-slavery movemen

# TO DANIEL O'CONNELL

The great heart of bleeding humaniy it

States is swelling with gratitude and exp hope, in consequence of your eloquent reply to the pro-stavery Letter of the Cours Association. That reply is a staggering American slave system, and will mighid the hands of the friends of imi tional emancipation on this side of the Atla As soon as the necessary arrangement made, after the receipt of your Reply by b pool steamer, a public meeting of the ton and vicinity was held in Fancui Ha famous as the Old Cradle of Liberty, and ly identified with the revolutionary strag

to hear it read, and to take such sector merits might seem to require. Yes hear that a large number of Irish resid were present, and listened with resp the reading of the Reply. As a copy ings, in an official shape, (transcribed lad, whose penmanship it will gratify you accompany this letter, and also a copy t rator,' containing a sketch of the sportsion, I need not here attempt to a I deem it both a privilege and an home selected to read your Reply to so large Bostonians and Irishmen. The same I honor were conferred on me, a few days the abolitionists of Rhode-Island, at the ing of their State Society, held in Proyour reply was heard with thrilling a sponded to in the most onthusiastic as Among the atrocious calumnies against MIIL. ak is not entirely without foundation, following: that they are bitterly hostile t nen, both as foreigners and as Catholics! Comm such a source, I am surprised that your samind should have given it the slightest ere

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for I hold that those who justify reducing God's stures to the condition of goods and chatwho attempt to palliate the guilt of staveholdacompetent to test fy, in the court of truth are incompetent to test your and fearless friends equity, against the persecuted and fearless friends equity, against the maligis of the rightenus cause of repeal are disqualbe regarded as good witnesses against DANIEL SELL as a Repealer. Let me assure you that ution is utterly untrue, and no evidence The genuine aboliproduced to sustain it. of the country, as a body, are of the number whom the world is not worthy,' though despised d. as was Jesus, the Prince of emnacipaief priests, scribes and pharisees. to affirm, that, of all associated people on of the globe, they are the least wedded to d party, and the most catholic in their feelings the whole human race. Instead of being to such of your oppressed countrymen as have er, they are the only persons who really resympathize with them; and so far from beoled against Catholicism, they have surprisingly hemselves from sectarian bondage, and ecasion to make a thousand charges against it, to one against Cutholic pro-slavery. The ant clergy and church, as such, have been desally arrayed against this movement, from the first

When I visited England in 1833, to put an end to or of Elliott Cressos, respecting the in Colonization Society, you treated me with andness and cordiality, as did my lamented the late JAMES CHOPPER, and also THOMAS BUXTON, ZACHARY MACAULY, WILLIAM ILLS, JOSEPH STURGE, GRORGE THOMPSON, and eminent philanthropists. You then signed with to the famous Protest against the American Colmina Society, which bore at its head the potent of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE; and it was by il, is apposition to that neferious combination, at ich you made one of your most powerful speeches When I saw you at the general Anti-Slavery Congian, and at your lodgings in London, in 1840, your maer was very gracious toward me, and your comredation of myself most emphatic.

When I visited Dublin, you did me the honor to all on me at the house of my respected friend, THARD D. WEEB, as soon as you heard of my arrival the city, and again received me in the most cormanner. I have spoken on the same platform, the same public meetings, in Exeter Hall, Freema-"Hall, &c. with yourself, in favor of the cause of perance, and against American slavery and Est India servitude.

Fourteen years ago, I stood up almost singleanded against this guilty nation, and in the sasofevery slave on the American soil; nor have I and, day or night since, to enforce that demand. I thus served two full apprenticeships in the cause ngro emancipation. My life has been in continperil, as ' the head and front' of anti-slavery ending. During that period, I have been as much and as much calumniated, as much feared, as your-

No. I have never yet courted the notice of any man,

en my enemies will bear witness that I have surfaced the frown of any, knowing, as did a desand anostle of old, that it is a very small thing to be adged of man's judgment, and that every human beng must give account of himself to God, not to man. But I have regretted to perceive in you, within a tew nonths past, for reasons which, to me, are perfectly splicable, a disposition to travel widely and freatly out of your path, to attack me personally in ted correctly in the Duolin journals) an affected or of my character and labors as an abulition-You have seized the most extraordinary occaus to hold me up to derision and odium in Irelandwit, in the meetings of the Repeal Association re secusations could be made, but not answered, ruson of the broad Atlantic rolling between ussignatizing me, while denouncing American slaitionist you rejected, and also that of all his antivery associates ! Now, I will venture to say, you ot accurately tell what are my religious opinions; if you are familiar with them, I appeal to your mimity, good sense, and ' sober second thought.' sy, whether it is legitimate business for you, or any man, at a Repeal meeting, to attack the theology one who is a decided friend of Repeal, and an un promising abolitionist, and one who, notwithstandy your peculiar religious sentiments, has always. of you in terms of culogy, and has never tten a line to your disparagement. What if we are greed in abstract religious speculations, or reing religious rites and ceremonies-as abolitionepealers, may we not walk harmoniously to er? Mast a man be a Catholic, in order to belong he Repeal Association? Are Repeal meetings the t places in which to settle points of theological ersy? Why, then, I ask, in the spirit of cancharity and fair dealing, have you attempted to in my religious character, and to cripple my labors abolition of slavery, by pointing the finger of reach at me as a heretic? Is such conduct worthy of MEL O'CONNELL? What toad or serpent has been ning his ! fenrous distillment' into your car, in order ike us enemies of each other? Surely, I do not when I hazard the assertion, that you have not a self-moved in this matter,

You avow the greatest respect for Joseph Stunge, have eulogized his character on various occasions. on matters of religious faith and duty, how wide e difference between a Catholic and a Quaker! y is he not 'a maniac in religion' as well as myseeing that I more cordially endorse the grand active principles of Quakerism, than I do those of wether sect?

I had arrayed myself against the cause of Irish ul, then, indeed, it would have been not only lable, but commendable in you, to have consured on that ground. Or, if I had abandoned the antise, then, when speaking on the subject of itan slavery,-whether at a Repeal meeting or re,-your rejection of my company, for that see, would have been to the point. But as I am a der-ne I am an abolitionist, for whose seizure the vigu State of Georgia offers a reward of five thoudidlars-I think you have erred in attacking me you have cone in so gratuitous and offensive a man-Am I not right in this view of the case? And am, I have no need to suggest to your generous d what ought to be done by you at the next meetof the Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange, Conciliation Rall.

lisping you will mightify foil all the muchinations wily enemies, and be triumphant in you aful efforts for Repeal, and wishing a long life for self, and freedom and prosperity for oppressed d suffering Ireland, I remain,

Yours, in every conflict for the right, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Chairman of the Meeting in Faneuil Hall.

THE LIBERTY BELL. The chiends of Freedom, who have promised tite for the Liberty Bell, are informed that the press waits. Be prompt

ranger and hostility to the American Anti-Slavery Secondly—they have departed from the original

and whose appreciation of Moral Suasion, as the ginning. Wherein, then, is it dereliet? What can mightiest weapon which could be wielded for the about office of slavery, was perfect. For several months, ed at the late annual meeting of the Society? while in that state of mind, he fectured extensively, and most efficiently, in this Commonwealth, and became the attached friend of as faithful a hand of anti-slavery men and women as ever combined to deliver the oppressed from their chains. They admired his talents, applauded his labors, and gave him their con-fidence and lave. He has an advantage of the control of the fallowing plates. On the fallowing plate in anomination men who have with-the oppressed from their chains. They admired his talents, applauded his labors, and gave him their con-fidence and lave. He has a control of the fallowing plates and lave. fidence and lova. He has now the meanners and wickedness to say, that their praise of him was bullow, folsome, and bestowed for selfish purposes, and tionists of the United States? that the grand distinctive elements in their character that the grand distinctive elements in their character are insincerity, ambition and despotism? He was a ware of all this, and yet was giving them, at the same time, the right hand of followship, sulogizing them in the most exalted terms, and declaring their friendship to far outweigh all the pro-slavery opposition which he was called to encounter? According to his own logic, therefore, he was a hypocrite them, or is a false witness now. So great was the confidence reposed in him, that he was placed in the editorial clair of the Anti-Slavery Standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery Standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery Standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery Standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard, some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slavery standard some five or six and the property of the anti-slaver standard some five or six and the property o and sectarismism - against that great bulwark of slavery, the American church-against all who had defence of 'Garrisonism,' with all its lieresies and 'the head and front of its offending hath this extentpeculiarities, its tactics and weapons of warfare, its inaticism' and unopopularity. There were two points both as a writer and a lecturer, on which he the folly of expecting the politics to be better than candidates for office, he invariably spoke of politics as the mere shadow of the substance, which, in man labored more devotedly, or spoke more earnestly,

His conversion to Liberty partyism was as sudden and unprincipled as the apostacy of Arnold from the onary struggle; -unprincipled, I say, for he had steadily opposed it, on high moral grounds, as of the most dangerous tendency to the success of our onterprise, and as substituting the shadow for the aubstance, the effect for the cause. Yet, when he turned 'right about face,' as he did, almost 'in the twinkling of an eye,' and avowed himself ready to go for that party, and to edit a paper established to promote its nterests, he declared that his old convictions rewhere the great body of professed abolitionists had setts friends generally, by such a display of weakness -such an unsatisfactory apology for a crooked course. Still, I forbore saying anything severe, hoping that he would never be found fighting with priestly and sectarian conspirators for the overthrow of the old organization; but my hope has proved to be frail as the and held up publicly to reprobation-such as Leavitt. Elizur Wright, Stanton, Phelps, Colver, Torrey, St. Clair, &c .- he now recognizes as faithful and true brethren, worthy of all confidence, though they are still the same in spirit and design; and those whom he once deligitled to honor-such as Rogers, M. W. Chapman, Quincy, Phillips, the American A. S Executive Committee, the Mussachusetts A. S. Board, &c.-he now holds up to contempt and execution, strong and unfaltering champions of the anti-slavery cause, 'without concealment and without compris mise. Et tu. Bruta?

In his 'editorial farewell' to the readers of the Liberty Press, he gives the following injunction, which, peculiar views of national policy, aside from the queson the score of misrepresentation, contempt and enmi ty, has never been surpassed in any pro-slavery or new-organization tirade against the American A. S.

In parting from you, let me again entreat you, the In parting from you, let me again entreat you, that you expend your strength in the direction of the Lib erty party. Give not a single stiver of money to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or any liaries, till they shall cease from their indecent and unmanly vilifications of our ablest and most upright men, and shall return to the original principles of Actions, which the Society spread out in its Constitution and Declaration of Sentiments.

tution and Declaration of Sentiments.

That Society and its auxiliaries in this State, have arrived at a point of sublime abstractionism, whence to insist upon the use of specific instrumentalities to the breadth of their PLATFORM. In other words, the breadth of their PLATFORM. In other words, no any thing for the abolition of slavery, except exclaim and declaim in favor of its abolition, is beyon In other words, to their constitutional duties, and they must step off their Platform to do their work. Need I say that such a construction of the Constitution of the Ameri-can Anti-Slavery society renders the Society steely neeless, and relieves every individual from the least semblance of an obligation to support the worthles thing? That Society and its agonts are entitled to the ort of those who agree that wild and furious, an

Apostates are proverbial for their bitterness of spirit and here we have a striking illstration of this fact Give not a single stiver of money to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or any of its agents or auxili-

aries '! And why? Thrue reusons are given. First-they indulge in ' indecent and unmanly vilifications of our ablest and most upright men. But as the conduct of Joshua Leavitt, James G. Bi ney, and others associated with thom at New-York, has been severely condemned in the Standard and Liberatur, for their deceitful transfer of the Emasci pater and Depository, and the it unhallowed attempts broken hearts, and desolate homes, and crushed bu

rancor and hostility to the American Anti-Slavery

Society and its friends, it is not surpassed by any jour
principles of Acries, which the Society spread out it nal in the land, not excepting the unsernpulous and the Constitution and Declaration of Sentiments.' On this charge I comark: as to the 'Declaration,' its of the extraordinary career of James C. Jackson, adoption was not by the Society, but by a Convenof the extraordinary career of James C. Jackson, it is painful yet necessary to speak. Before the memorable secession from the Parent Society took place, and proof, and none can be brought forward to sustain it. Instead of lowering, the Society has rather his zeal and elequenes in opposition to the screders, and apparently wrote and spoke in the spirit of a freeman—of one whose heart was sound, whose perceptions were clear, whose fidelity was storm-proof, and whose nature in the spirit of a through and an ecompromising nature; its platform is broad and cathotic as at the heart was sound, whose perceptions were clear, whose fidelity was storm-proof, and whose nature in the spirit of a storm of a through and accompromising nature; its platform is broad and cathotic as at the heart was non-proof, and none can be brought forward to sustain it.

Or the following Pledge, which was recommended

by the Society as worthy of adoption by the abili-

TEE-TOTAL ANTI-SLAVERY PLEDGE. months before it was filled by N. P. Rogers; and a most 'ultra' pen did be wield against priesteraft think proper to adopt.

seceded from the anti-slavery platform—and against the formation of an abolition political party;—and in makes it, in his estimation, a worthless thing?! For

welt with frequency and great carnestness, namely, abolish slavery 'is discarded by the Society, so that it the religion of the country, and, consequently, the proposes to 'do nothing' for the overthrow of the imperative obligation which rested on abolitionists to system, axcept to exclaim and declaim in favor of its direct their artillery mainly against the pro-slavery rejection and church of the land. While he faithfully enforced the anti-slavery doctrine that no abolitionist could consistently vote for pro-slavery the staff of accomplishment, and throwing charge of new organized Liberty partyism, and as false now as it was when first uttered. That Society his opinion, was moral and religious action. No still occupies its original political ground; and all this abuse is hoaped upon it simply because it does not endorse the Liberty party movement, as such against the formation of the 'Liberty party.' He Not to approve of that party, (which, so far as New regarded it as based on a rotten foundation, without England is concerned, was 'conceived in sin, an th in God, injurious to our great moral movement, brought forth in iniquity,') is to be pro-slaveryand under the guidance of men whose political am bition, or sectarian treachery, had prompted them to weaponless-reduced to a point of 'sublime abstra

form it. He got up a series of conventions in west-ern New York, designedly to cripple, and if possible to But the recreant accuser proceeds- That Societ and its agents are entitled to the support of those who crush, the growth of that party, and, after a succession agree that wild and furious, and bitterly denuncia of victories, returned to Massachusetts, to receive the tory speech-making can abolish slavery.' What is commendation and co-operation of his old associates. meant by all this? Who are the persons, who make these wild and furious speeches? Give us names, and give us their words, and let there be an condemnation of the innocent with the guilty-no stabbing in the dark. As to bitter denunciation,' it generally happens that those who are loudest in complaining it are the most addicted to it : and none are more se

than the devotees of Liberty partyions.

Will it be said, that the organ of the Parent Society has lowered the standard of action, and that its preeat editor justifies voting for pro-slavery candidates at mained unchanged in regard to the better course original the ballot-box? For the same of the So this granted. What then? Is it a friend of the So inally marked out and steadily pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries; but, in as much as he was then located in western New-York, where the great body of professed abolitionests had be executive Committee to edit the Standard; and if he joined the Liberty party, and he did not wish to be in or they have done wrong, or gone astray, is it fair to a small minority, he had concluded to join the popular side, and stifle the yet unaltered convictions of his fore it has had time to take any official action in regard mind! Up to that time, my personal as well as antito their course? When, as a Society, has it evinced
slavery friendship for him had been of the purest and
any disposition to shelter the spirit of pro-slavery, or strongest kind; but my confidence in his stability was shaken to its foundation, as was that of his Massachu. to be condemned and executed for the sins of other without being allowed the common privilege accorded to the worst of criminals, to plead guilty or not guilty to the indictment? Only by a Lynch law process ! I have known David Lee Child too long and too intimately to doubt his anti-slavery integrity. He means to be faithful to his convictions as an abolitionspider's web. The men whom he formerly despised ist, perish what may-sect, or party, or any thing else. It may be that he sometimes fails to make him self understood, especially by those whose sole busimisrepresent him; on some points, his perception may not be so clear as others; but never does he intend to compromise the cause. He is a man of great ability, great magnanimity, great courage, great benevolence, and a great heart; and, though he (in com mon with all others) may sometimes err in judgment though they are now what they have always been, the yet such a man cannot be a traiter or a hypocrite, as many a false accuser has proved himself to b

But Mr. Child says he is, in his political prefe ences, a Whig. And Joshua Leavitt is a Democra What then? So every political abolitionist has his on of slavery; and he has a right to entertain them to any extent, short of conflicting with the paramo duty which we all owe to those who are in bonds But, notwithstanding his political preferences, what does Mr. Child declare in the Standard? Behold his trenchery !

"I have you several years voted for a thorough "I have for several years voted for a thorough too camidate, in this county, whom I knew, also, to be a thorough abolitionist, as preference to a principle usualterably fixed in my mind; and I have, during the same years, abstained from voting, or given scattering votes, if I could find no candidate of either party whom I knew to be a decided abolitionist. On this principle, I have never voted for Join Davis."

Now, is this to place the whig above, or below, the anti-slavery cause? Will the ex-editor of the Liberty Press pretend to say, that these are not the original principles of action ' of the American A. S. Society ! Was this not the course unanimously marked out as politically safe and proper by the abulitionists, before the spirit of sectorism crept in to estrange them from each other?

But it may be said, that Mr. Child adds- Neve theless, I have not, and do not think I ever shall support of these who agree that wild and furtons, and bitterly denunciatory speech-making can abolish slavery. The State Society asks no contributions from such persons to the detriment of the Association which represents their feelings. Leave them to live or die upon their merits, and give your strength where to die upon their merits, and give your strength where the delivery of the party nominations; and especially when he votes for a candidate of the opposite party. Ones to mild the regarded, and leave the declaimers in their work of mere declaration. refuse to vote for its candidates would be regarded, in that det, and for the time being, as a come overa. As a wkig, all that Mr. Child says of the whig party is- If that party at any time numinates AN ABO LITIONIST for office, I vate for him in preference any other.' But not otherwise, as his practice for several years demonstrates. And this is the map, on whose account the American Society is to be pro nounced 'a worthless thing,' and doomed to destru these remarkably able and upright men are, we are tion, in order to gratify those who are in full follow-not told; for the charge, as it stands, is a vague one. ship with its deadliest enemies! In the annals of politics have we any thing more audacious than this For the last two years, that gifted, exemplary and devoted women, Assy Kriter, has been laboring in central and western New-York in the cause of

, which have been sent over to you Tha 'Liberty Press' -- James C. Jackson -- Ab- to crush, because they could not arbitrarily control, I manity, with a power, an earnestness, a fidelity, an by Kelley.

The Liberty Press is the side of a Liberty party party rewarding a liberty party party party party property published in Uties, N. Y, which has been added from its commencement, until recently, by Jakes C. Jackses, but is now conducted by a Moth-respecting those very individuals, in view of the same. strictly impartial in her treatment of the political par- is approaching, in a crouching attitude, and watching by the Liberty Press and its editors, and they have her colony or nation of 'salf-transported scoundreds,' by any who desire to walk worthily of their high appal the intruder, and send dismay into the ranks of as bound with them.'

### 'The Liberty Press.'

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Central Anti-Slavery Society, November 30, 1843, the following preamble and resolutions were

Whereas, We view, with extreme serrow, the frequent attacks made by the 'Liberty Press' of this city, pon the faithful and devoted agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also upon the agents of our Society, who are laboring in conjunction with them; That they elbelieving those attacks to be greatly prejudicial to the to this Union, cause of the slave, and a stain upon this glorious en-

erprise of humanity.

Resolved, That we have the most implicit confior on any departments thereof: dence in the truthfulness, ability, faithfulness and depotion of ABBY KELLEY, who is acting as our agent with great self-sacrifice, and with an impartial hu nanity, ardently and constantly pleading the cause of the oppressed.

Resolved. That we believe the editorial article in the 'Liberty Press' of last Tuesday, headed 'Abby Kelley and the Liberty Press,' to be a most unjustifiable attack upon her, founded in misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and we call upon the editor to retract the charges.

ns, the article above alluded to, from the fact, that proceeds from a professed Reformer, clergyman, and in the State of Massachusetts, respectfully repre itionist, set for the defence of truth, and who claims | cont to be actuated by the hallowed axiom, 'Do to others is ye would that others should do unto you."

Resolved, That copies of the above be forwarded a the Liberty Press, Liberator, and Standard for pub-

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY, Chairman. WM. C. Rogers, Secretary.

Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Fair.

The time for holding this annual exhibition of Hu manity's industry, sacrifices and gifts is so near, that remember that whatever they purpose to do, should be done promptly, and with all their might, or their as your wisdom may dictate. good intentions will actually prove good for nothing. It will be a stain on the character of the Commonwealth's philanthropy-a reproach to the abolitionism -must be active-most agency and no-or the 'un-stand ready to give them a most cordial welcome circumcised Philistines' will triumph, and break out in new blasphemies against the God of Israel.

O, tell it not in Charleston! publish it not in see no harvest-to gather no sheaves?

It ought to be borne in mind, that, during the past vest, very little indeed has been contributed to the year, very little indeed has been contributed to the partment in the Liberator, from week to week, is the partment in the Liberator, from week to week, is the meagre receipts of the Massachusetts A. S. So. as the meagre receipts of the Massachusetts A. S. Sowhich are seen the hideous features and polluted souls of those who are at war with the Spirit of Reform lecture to visit them; and they have done little toward carrying on the operations of our enterprise, beeasse these agents and collectors have not been among them. They owe a debt, therefore, the payment of which, at the present time, in aid of the Fair, will be falsehood, as characterize the selections we have highly serviceable, if not as seasonable as it might made from the Pilot, Olive Branch, Evening ('hronihave been. What thou doest, O brother, or sister, do quickly. What is doing in your city, town, village or hamlet, in behalf of this exhibition? Will you make inquiry, and report PROGRESS at head quarters, with-

Hitherto, the great burden of this philanthropic undertaking has rested mainly on the auti-slavery women of the Commonwealth, but it ought not to be so unequally distributed any longer. The means with the men, and they ought strongly to put their shouldpoverty, will do what she can; for she is even more enil Hall meeting? The creature who penned is generous than poor, and her sympathies are even more active than those of her brother man. She feels, moreover, how deeply indebted she is to the anti-slavery cause for asserting her rights as an equal being, and breaking down those unnatural and despotic distinctions, which have served to make her sex scarcely any thing better than the tools or the appendages of the soi-disant ' lords of creation.'

As it is indispensable to the success of the Fair, that there should be buyers as well as contributors, we hope those who are thinking of making purchases chawhere, of articles which they will undoubtedly be able to find at the Pair, will reserve their money with special reference to that interesting occasion. Thus y a union of hands and hearts, each one doing what in him lies, a result may be obtained that will cheer the bearts of Liberty's friends, and fill the breasts of her fues with dismay. In this way only, can the longdelayed, but long-desired victory be wor

Boxe-Serrisg. We have received a letter from Dr. S. C. Hewitt, of this city, setting forth his abili ty as a skilful bone-setter, and alluding in somewhat dispuraging terms to Dr. Sweet, of Franklin, Ct. We do not know whether he has sent it for publication in the Liberator; but if he wishes it to appear, we will readily comply with his request. Is it so that \*two of a t rado can never agree ?

for as early an insertion as practicable.

Head the Beast !

this inhuman nation; that she spares neither priest signatures. Latit be done immediately, and let there nor politician, and is no respector of pursons; that he as many natics procured to them as possible she lays the axe at the most of the tree; that she is strictly imparital in her treatment of the political partics and the religious seeds. In view of her sufferings and sacrifices—her labors and exposures—her position as a woman in behalf of her subjugated sex—her lofty views of truth and duty—she is to be regarded, at the present time, as the moral hereine of the age. Yet sice her been relicively, defauned, insulted, secreted to the world not take a nest of scorpions to be the secrete of way, to tear the laurels from her brow, and to drive repel, with sturdy blows, every attempt at the unher from the field! Shame on that press—it is en-gaged in an unmanly, unchristian work! Shame on those editors—they are not worthy to be countenanced very, let there be such an array of fint-faces as shall calling as abolitionists, 'retrembering those in bonds slavery every where. Though a Tyler stands, with drawn sword, at the door of the old bastile of slavery. and would call to its aid a horde of marauders, he must be disarmed, and the door closed against them. Here are the

### PETITIONS:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of th United States, in Congress assembled : The undersigned, citizens of

in the State of Massachusetts, respectfully repre That they should regard the annexation of Texas

1. As not within the scope of any power confer

red by the Constitution on the General Government 2. As fraught with immediate and imminent dan-

ger to the perpetuity of the Union: and, 3. As disgraceful to the character of the nation

and disastrous to the hopes of humanity. Wherefore they pray, that you will promptly

REJECT any proposition that may be made to you for the above named object.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled: The undersigned, citizens of

That they should regard the annexation of Texas to this Union, 1. As not within the scope of any power conferred

by the Constitution on the General Government. of on any departments thereof:

2. As fraught with immediate and imminent dan ger to the perpetuity of the Union: and, 3. As disgraceful to the character of the nation

and disastrous to the hopes of humanity. Wherefore we pray, that you will renewedly an they who mean to be among its contributors should earneatly REMONSTRATE against said annexation,

Meetings in Utica and Rochester.

The anniversary of the New-York State Anti-Sta of Massachusetts-if the ensuing Fair fail to surpass very Society will be holden in Utica on the 19th and every preceding one of the extended series, in point of 20th instant, and that of the New-York (Western) abundance and variety of its materials, and of pub- Anti-Slavery Society in Rochester on the 12th and lic attraction and pecuniary productiveness. There 13th inst. We are happy to state, as our anti-slavery are hands enough, heads enough, hearts enough, on friends in that quarter will be rejoiced to hear, that our the old noti-slavery platform, in this State, to devise gifted condjutor, WENDELL PHILLIPS, of this city, and execute the most liberal things for this Fair, and intends to be at one or both of those meetings; an through it to demonstrate, in the most substantial man- we presume all of them will endeavor to improve ner, that the cause of our enslaved countrymen, like the sun bursting through morning clouds, is majestically rising to its meridian heights, dispulling the all-are the character and spirit of the abolitionism of catty rising to its meridian height, dispelling the all-prevailing darkness that has so long brooded over the Massachusetts. If our efficient conditions to land, and making all things manifest in the light; and usees, should happen to see this paragraph, they are that it shall not go down until the perfect day of a informed that their presence at the meetings alluded universal jubilee shall have been gloriously consum-to is confidently expected and carnestly desired by mated. But these hands, heads, hearts, neust combine our anti-slavery friends in western New-York, who

EXCITEMENT IN LYNN, The Rev. Mr. Porter, The first Fair vielded about three hundred, the last Lynn, who piously adheres to the rotten Methodist three thousand dullars. Shall the one so soon to be bierarchy to prove how much be is opposed to slavery. held be the first of the series to indicate that the zeal recently gave a sermon on Come-outerism, in which and generosity of its friends are growing less, notwith-standing a permanent addition of eighty thousand victims to the relentless slave system during the hast 'infidels'! At the close of the services, Dr. Brown. the streets of New-Orleans! Say, ye who have so the privilege to say a few words in reply, but was long signalized yourselves by your words and your told by the courageous and magnanimous priestly dedeeds, have ye at length grown weary in well-doing? Is this a time to feld our hands-to say less and do less over, wished to hear him; and because he calmly to repose on the laurels of the past—to tempt the Lord our God, by complacently conceding that he is ome ipotent and caunot be overcome, and then refusing to be his instruments for carrying his benevolent wishnext day, an article in reply, from the pen of James es and glorious designs into effect? Is it true, that as N. Buffum, was published in the Mail, relating the we sow, so shall we also reap? And do we desire to facts of the case as they transpired. [See the prece ding page.]

MARK ITS CONTENTS. The most instructive de which are seen the hideous features and polluted souls cent men, see in what filthy company they are found cle, Bennett's Herald, &c. are unworthy of a grave

THE BOSTON PILOT. This puper seems determined to secure for itself the blackest infamy and the indignant scorn of all who bear free souls in their be soms, whether in Ireland or in the United States, bi its unmitigated depravity on the subject of America slavery, its foul abuse of the abolitionists, and its con which to perform charitable deeds are in the hunds of tempt for the anti-slavery advice of Pope Gregory, Daniel O'Connell, and Father Mathew. ers to the wheel. Woman, in the abundance of her be more loathsome or unprincipled than the article we have copied from that paper, respecting the Panwould make an excellent slave-driver. 'Verily, h has his reward."

# NOTICES.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The fecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12th, will delivered by Edmend Quincy.

Subject Socrates.

Subject Socrates.

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

The Elocution Class will meet for practice at 6 1

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

#### Western New-York Meetings. The annual meeting of the NEW-YORK (WESTERN)

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Buxiliary to the AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY, will be held at Rochesten, on the 12th and 13th of DECEMBER. Meetings of an interest corresponding to the great imortance of the moment to the success of the anti she very cause, are anticipated. It is hoped that Mesers Hutchinson will be present.

17 The Standard and Herald of Freedom are re-

quested to copy.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.

Thomas Cole, Atkinson-street, has been a Thomas Cote, Alkinson-street, has been appointed agent for the Mystory, a paper edited by G. R. Delaney, and published at Pittsburg, Pa.

Win. C. Nell, 25, Cornhill, will receive subscriptions for the Weekly Elevator, of Philadelphia, and the Northern Star, of Albany.

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

WILL OPEN AT AMORY HALL, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

It is earnestly requested that all articles should have the prices attached previous to being forwarded. Plans have been instured by which every description of goods, every variety of manufacture, useful and ornamental, and every species of agricultural produce, contributed by the friends, can be made immediately available to the cause. No pains have been spared in the arrangements, and the friends who intend to furnish tables, are requested to address information to that effect to the ARTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25 CORN-HILL, that preparations may be made for their recep-

### Important Meeting.

The annual meeting of the (central) New-York The annual meeting of the (central) New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th and 20th of December. Friends from Massachusetts and other States are expected to be present, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, the Hyrchinssons. The Standard and the Herald of Freedom are requested to copy, and to urge editorially, upon their readers, the importance of these meetings to the interests of our cause in Central New-York. Questions of the utmost importance, and courses of action of the of the utmost importance, and courses of action of the deepest moment, now present themselves for discus-sion and for choice.

Let all friends of the cause and the American Society make exertions to attend.

For Executive Committee : 8. LIGHTBODY, Chairman.

A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL RE FORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

FORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

We are induced, by the pressing wants of the times, as well as the earnest solicitations of friends, to call a Convention of friends of Social Reform, to be holden in Boston the last Tuesday and Wednesday of December, (26th and 27th,) 1843.

The objects of the Convention are—

1. To take counsel together, that we may most wisely and energotically aid the progress of the great cause of Social Reorganization, in which all other Reforms, for which we have so carnestly labored and prayed in times past, are comprised.

prayed in times past, are comprised.

2. To cheer our hearts by looking over our country, and other countries, and beholding the wonderful progress of Social Science, discovered by Charles

FOURIER.

3. That those who believe that association is to 3. That those who believe that association is to succeed the conflict and isolation of our present social order—to sweep from our earth repugnat industry, the tyranny of capital and chattel slavery—to rouse the negro and the toiling masses, now so sunk that their humanity can hardly be recognized—to elevate woman to her true position in society, and give to all opportunity to cultivate and develope their whole nature; that, in fine, through Association, man will achieve his destiny, and our world be purified from vice, crime and misery; that all these may come together, and devise means to actualize our idea, and build a home on the broad basis of attractive industry—a home where all who love truth, and would live it, can find refuge. Let those who are down thorns in the path of those who are to succeed us in the struggle of life, come together. Let us become known to each other, and in that love which is omnipotent, let us labor for humanity, knowing that in so doing, we can truly labor for ourselves.

David Mack, Northampton Association; Sophia

David Mack, Northampton Association; Sophia Ford, do. George W. Benson, do. Robert Wesselhoef, M. D. Boston, Caroline Negus, do. Joseph Careu, do. Oliver Johnson. do. H. W. Williams, do. Frederick Geist, M. D. Lowell; Josiah Walcott, Boston; Sydney Southworth, do. L. W. Ryckman, Brook Farm; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Mary S. Gove, do. D. H. Barlow, do. Wm. Bassett, do. E. A. Kittredge, M. D. Wm. C. Nell, Boston; John Allen, Rozbury; Frederick S. Cabot, do. Geo. C. Lock, Abet Tunner.

#### CALL FOR A CONVENTION. SOCIAL REPORT AND COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

SOCIAL REFORM AND COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

AN ASSOCIATIONAL CONVENTION will be holden in Workerser, on the 2d Tuesday and Wednesday in December next, to examine and discuss the propriety of reorganizing society into Associations or committees, in which all may have a common instrement in whatever appertains to a Physical, Intellectual, and Moral culture; a common interest in all the advantages arising from the productions and possessions of property. And also to enquire, and endeavor to ascertain what is the best plan upon which Associations should be formed. Able speakers from Northampton, Roxbury, and Hopedale, are expected to be present:

All persons friendly to free discussion are invited to and participate in the

Convention.

The Convention will meet in the Town Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected there will also be a Convention for the same purpose holden in Le

same week. George W. Benson, Luther Brigham, George Blood, Francis Wood, Thomas Bowles, Jas. M. Russell, George Blood, Oliver White, Thomas Lewis, Wm. Stepenson, Abiel W. Wood, N. B. Jes N. B. Jewett, Samuel Palme Whipple Bigel Worcester, Nov. 27th, 1843.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE

Commencing on the 3d Wednesday in December, 1843. We, the undersigned, persuaded that the time has now fully come when Christians who would preserve their integrity, are loudly called upon to separate themselves from those anti-christian combinations known under various sectarian names, and falsely calling themselves christian churches, that still persist in neglecting to espouse the cause of the poor, to pro-claim the gospel of deliverance to the captives, and she opening of the prison doors to them that are bound; believing, also, in the divine institution of the Christian Church, and the obligation resting on Christians, to associate themselves together in church re-

Do hereby invite a general Convention of all who Do hereby invite a general Convention of all who agree with us in these views, for the purpose of uniting in a general expression of our sentiments, and especially to discuss, ascertain, and promulgate the true principles and appropriate form and mode of church organization, as taught in the New Testament, harmonizing with the great principles of human aquality, common brotherhood, and inalienable rights.

Said Convention to be held in Syracuse county,

commencing on the third Wednesday of December 1843, and to continue at the discretion of the Conven

Signed by Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, William Goodell' and six-six others.

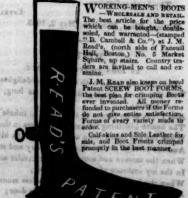
LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber, who has had several years' experience in the mailing department of a weekly paper, as also in various kindred employments, is anxious to obtain a situation. He would prefer to secure an engagement in Boston; but would avail himself of inducements in other cities. He can produce the beat of testimonials in regard to character, ability, &c. Please address

WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

Tr Will the National Anti-Slavery Standard confer a favor by inserting this notice?

WARRANTED BOOTS.



### POETRY.

For the Liberator O'CONNELL'S APPEAL TO HIS PRO-SLAVE-RY COUNTRYMEN IN AMERICA. See his Letter to the Committee of the Cincin

Repeal Association.] O! 'twas not in Erin's green Isle, You learn'd to despise the oppress'd-To the weak to be cruel and vile, And pitiless tow'rds the distress'd ;-Your mothers were gentle and kind, To the cause of humanity true; Your sisters are virtuous in mind, And lovely as angels to view.

How, then, can your souls have become More black than the negro's dark skin? Covered o'er with depravity's scum, And full of pollution and sin? In utter amazement we're lost-With horror your course we survey :-As traitors, not friends, we accost Those who Liberty basely betray.

You, with Irish blood in your veins, The VOLUNTEER champions of wrong-Of Slavery's scourges and chains-Of the merciless, brutish and strong! You joining with tyrants to crush The friends of the perishing slave! You striving their voices to hush, Who their country from ruin would save!

Yet during to boast that you came From the land of the shamrock so green, Now kindling with Liberty's flame, The foremost of nations now seen ! Away !--you are counterfeit coin-Not sons, but vile bastards you are !-Point not to the battle of Boyne, Nor sing again, 'Erin go bragh!'

Talk not of enactments and laws-They never can sanctify crime, Though hailed with a shout of applause, Though old as the advent of time The God-given right to be free Is stamped upon every soul; And 'tis Heaven's eternal decree. No tyrant the free shall control.

Come out of the councils of those Who flourish the lash and the rod, And recompense labor with blows, And scoff at the image of God! Their company deign not to keep; To their cry for REPEAL give no heed; They are viler than reptiles that creep In the dust-and of Satan the seed.

VI.

Join, join with Humanity's friends, In breaking the yoke and the chain : For a blessing from Heaven descends On those who the right will maintain O! plead for the slave with a voice That tyrants shall bear with affright; Then o'er you shall Erin rejoice, And embrace you as sons with delight. Boston, December, 1843.

> For the Liberator. APOSTROPHE TO A RIVULET.

How gently o'er thy pebbly bed, Thou murmurest along,
Thou lovely, quiet, little brook !-I thank thee for thy song. Thou almost seem'st a living thing, As I commune with thee, And banishest from my worn heart Its deep anxiety.

From the cold stare of strangers' eyes, That wounded heart retreats, And in the sweet companionship Of Nature kindred meets.

They little know the stranger's heart, Who can so lightly wound; Or else within their own no spot Of kindness can be found.

I seek this calm retreat, And here no treach'ry clothed in smiles,

And flatt'ring words, I meet. What though, like quagmires black and deep,

And beautiful to human eyes As terra firma wear-Some seeming friends betray the trust Which in them I repose,

Presenting me a poisoned cup, While it with sweets oerflows. Yet, like thy waters bright and clear, Some hearts are pure and true,

And no concealment needing are Just what they seem to view. When enemies my course oppose,

When strangers coldly frown, When approbation friends withhold, How is my heart cast down! Yearning for smiles of lave to cheer.

Flinger on the way : They soldom come-and all seems dark, With scarce of light a ray.

I turn not back, although I halt, Often, and lose much time; For some bright glimpses I have had Of Freedom's goal sublime.

Thou in thy journey tarriest not, Whate'er would hinder thee; But on in the same course still flow'st. With music to the sea.

I'll learn the lesson taught by three-Receive thy kind rebake-And on the future fix my eye,

And, like thee, friendly brook, Wait not the breeze of sympathy To carry me along,

But onward struggle, though my fues Be numerous and strong. So may I soothe some griefs, and wipe

Some tears from sorrow's eyes; As thou, where'er thou flowest, dost Thy borders fertilize.

Tallman Place, Woolich, May 2, 1843.

# WINTER.

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE. Even Winter to me bath a thousand delights, With its short, gloomy days, and its long, starry

nights; And I love to go forth e'er the dawn, to inhale The health-breathing freshness that floats in the gale When the sun riseth red o'er the crust of the hill, And the trees of the woodland are hoary and still; When the motion and sound of the streamlet are les In the icy embrace of mysterious frost; When the hunter is out on the shelterless moor, And the robin looks in at the cottager's door; When the Spirit of Nature bath folded his wings. To nourish the seeds of all glorious things, Till the herb and the leaf, and the fruit and the flow Shall wake in the fulness of beauty and power.

## SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

New Society. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

The following is presented as an outline of a scheme of government, framed to be in accordance with the principles of liberty in the American Constitution; and is intended to perpetuate those principles by ex tending the right of representation to minorities, by providing for the support of the government through coluntary contributions, and for its efficient action by the substitution of religious, or moral and intellectual influences, in the place of physical compulsion.

1. Elections to representative bodies to be by pain of members in each district,

2. Where the election is contested, and the minor

ity equals half the majority, there to take place a second election.

3. At the second election, none to vote but these

9. The non-payment of its quota, at the time specified, by any district, to be held to disqualify it from electing to the [next succeeding] representative

10. In case of defalcation in the public revenue such as above named, the executive shall raise the amount

12. The right of a district to elect to the House of

one of the committees.

16. The Executive in each department of the gov-

second vote, its approval or disapproval of the estimates.

20. When the sense of every committee has been taken on the measures and estimates submitted to them respectively, the results to be committed to the whole body of representatives, and their opinion taken by voting, as in the committees; that is to say, first on the measures, then on the sums proposed to be expended.

much regret that such a man, as Montgomery would be, if he were not a priest, should throw away his manhood so far as to bow to such a Moloch; but holding the station he does, I cannot wonder—no, not at any thing.

They say they receive none but those of 'good moral character'—'those whose honor we can trust.'

So, too, the law of this State says, none but men of good moral characters shall be allowed to sell alcohol to drink! But we find that no man of good character will energe in the traffic. I know neur

representative character. 25. If the resolution expressive of confidence in the Executive be negatived by a majority consisting of two thirds, it to be obligatory on the President (or Governor) to resign his office, and another election to take place forthwith.

The resolution expressive of confidence in the what his occupation has been. All that she is permitted to know is, that she is alone, while he is enjoying himself with company he thinks more of—or he would not be there.

As a palliation for the wife's being told that there

28. The representative body rejecting as pre-

the members of the double-session to be ineligible. 31. The President to be elected for an indefinit

period, subject to the restrictions before set forth. 32. The House of Representatives to be elected

33. The Senate to be composed of the Presidents, FRIEND GARRISON: Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the committees in the House of Representatives.

of vital import, than to imitate your conduct with reference to the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected, and to make and use with untiring patience all opportunities whereby their ultimate success may be achieved.

Wishing you and every friend of bumanity a speedy iumph in the liberation of the slave and in his elevaon to the condition of a free and independent being

I remain, most respectfully, Yours,

SAMUEL BOWER. North Chelmsford, Mass. October 9, 1843.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

Odd Fellows.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

ond election.

3. At the second election, none to vote but those who voted in the minority, or who abstained from voting at the former.

4. The minor elections to be for one member, who, with the two elected in the first instance, shall be the Representatives for the district. The minor and major members to be equal in their capacity of Representatives.

5. Every tax-law being repealed, and the machinery for its collection abandoned, there to be appointed, in each district, a Receiver, into whose hands may be paid the moneys raised for the use of the State.

6. When the sums necessary for the Executive shall have been voted, an equal division of the same, by the number of Representatives to be made, and the amount ascertained which it is the duty of each district to pay. Each district being required to pay in proportion to the aumber of its Representatives.

7. It is to be voluntary on the part of every individual to contribute to the district quota, or not to do so, as he or she may deem fitting.

8. A day to be named, before which the sums voted shall be paid into the treasury of the executive.

9. The non-payment of its quota, at the time specified, by any district. The minor and price are recent visit to Auburn, I found one of my friends very much engaged with the Society of Odd Fellows, of which he is a member. He calls me a fanatic. I will not say the same of him, in regard to this 'I. O. O. F.' He only belongs to a sectored society which shuns the light and dares not let the friends of its members accompany them, to see 'of what manner of spirit they are; and yet they will invite them to join this brotherhood of darkness, without knowing what it is. But, says my friend, 'You may read the Constitution and by-laws.' I did so, but was none the wiser as to the doings of this may receive which will extend charity to its own members, and leave the widow and orphan of the stranger to suffer. Priest and Levite like, they will not take me in—if I am sick, they will not take me in—if I am sick, they will not visit sect, or clan, whose deeds shou the light: Let me have that benevolence which recognizes man as a brother, without any grip or sign—without asking whether I belong to this clan or that—but which will show kindness to me because I am a human being—a member of the great family of man. I demand, and shall have in time of need, the sympathy and attention of the hangeplent by mixture of many contents. thy and attention of the benevolent, by virtue

ns above named, the executive shall raise the amount upon the public credit.

11. At the next financial period, the deficiency, if remaining unpaid, to be added to the amount voted for the current expenditure, and the whole apportioned equally, as before, to the constituencies represented.

After allowing me to read the Constitution and by-laws, my friend brought that as a proof that the current expenditure, and the whole apportioned equally, as before, to the constituencies represented. joins this association, he joins it without knowing

12. The right of a district to elect to the House of Representatives to be in obeyance for a period co-extensive with the default in payment after the dissolution of the House in which it was last represented.

13. The House of Representatives, upon its assembling, to divide itself into as many committees as the Executive may deem advisable.

14. The committees to each elect for itself a President, Vice-President and Secretary.

15. Every representatives to be a member of some of the committees.

16. The Executive in each department of the govone of the committees.

16. The Executive in each department of the government to submit to a committee the measures intended to be pursued in that department, and to receive its advice thereon.

17. The committee to be informed, also, of the estimated expenses of that department.

18. No vote of the committee to be taken on the details of the measures proposed by the Executive, nor on the several items of expenditure.

19. The committee to vote its approval or disapproval of the whole of the measures proposed, and, by a second vote, its approval or disapproval of the estimates.

xpended.

21. The house not to vote on details, either of who belong to this secret society, who are notorious-

21. The house not to vote on details, either of measures or expenditure.

22. The House to express its opinion on the whole of the government policy by voting age or no to a resolution to be put from the chair, expressive of confidence in the Executive.

23. If the resolution be affined by a less number than [two thirds] of the members, a second resolution to be put, declaring that the sums of money required by the Executive are necessary for its efficient action.

24. If [a majority] of the members vote in favor of this recond resolution, the session to be then consult on the confidence in the sum of the members where the members is efficient action. of this recond resolution, the session to be then con-must not know!! No-but she does know that cluded, and the members immediately to lose their while she sits alone until 10 or 12 o'clock at least one night in a week, her husband is attending a se-25. If the resolution expressive of confidence in the cret society; so secret that even she cannot know

As a palliation for the wife's being told that 'there are some secrets which even she must not know,' this Rev. divine Odd Fellow says, 'There may be confessions made to the ear of a clergyman, which it would not be proper for him to mention to others'!! Indoubtedly, if clergymen would 'disclose' what they know to be going on in their own secret denominations, we she uld be startled at the revelation of crime and debauchery which are constantly going on in them; but his business, it seems, is to keep all secret, and hide it beneath his robe, for a little money. This, then, may explain why they have such 28. The representative body rejecting as pre-money. This, then, may explain why they have such scribed the Executive, to retain its functions during affinity for Free Masonry and Odd-Fellowship, which another session.

29. At its second session, a vote of want of confidence in the new Head of the State, or a refusal of the supplies, to be the termination of its existence.

30. At the next succeeding election of representatives, the members of the double-session to be incligible. upon its bloody altar. E. W. CAPRON.
Walworth, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1843

### Dr. Lardner. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 30, 1843.

There are a few friends of moral purity in this he House of Representatives.

34. The Senate to commence its existence from the notice of the individual whose name heads this ardissolution of the representative body. The period ticle. Thanks to that spirit by which you have been enabled to robuke so lovingly and sternly his infamous and shameless proceedings, and the consecutives.

atives.

35. The Senate to be divided into Boards of Council, composed of three members each, corresponding with their selection in the House of Representatives.

36. The Boards of Council to receive, from the Executive Head of each department, information of the proceedings taking place therein, and to give advice and assistance when called upon to do so.

Accounts the been silent over this outrage to decently standed defiance of God.

The adulterer has been among us—planetarium, Sunday lectures and all. The papers of the city have teemed with commendatory notices of his efforts, both before and after delivery. Before he came, and while present, the pulpits and their occupants were silent as the tomos. and assistance when called upon to do so.

37. Reports on the several departments of Government to be prepared by the Senate, and laid before the House of Representatives on the assembling of the latter body.

38. The members of the Senate to be re-eligible as Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Committees of the House of Representatives. ommittees of the House of Representatives.

39. No Senate to exist between the dissolution of a double-sessional House of Representatives and the election of the next succeeding one.

As this concludes my present series of papers, allow me, sir, to make use of the occasion which is allowed.

The following activities in the streets of this city, publicly apologises for and extenuates Lardner's vile intrigues. If Lardner had but kissed his wife, there is no epithet too vile that would not have been bestowed upon him; but if he seduces and runs are with the wife of another, he is to be commended:

The following activities.

As this concludes my present series of papers, allow me, sir, to make use of the occasion which is afforded to thank you for the liberality you have displayed in furnishing a medium of communication with the public for the views that have been set forth in them. These views have, as yet, few enunciators, and, perhaps, but an inconsiderable number prepared to subscribe to their correctness as iterally developed. There is, notwithstanding, in the presentiment, clear and strong, which is felt by the upward tending of a happier life on this earth for all mankind, the surest guarantee that they will be, soon or late, universally responded to. Meanwhile, nothing better can be done in respect to them, by those to whom they are

audaciously trampled down, and not lisp a warning word until the destruction was completed, and yet be justified, I know not. He claims to be a watchman upon the walls of Zion. The faithful watchman, when he sees the enemy approach, blows the alarm—he waits not till the city is entered, pillaged and burned. It was for this that ministers were made. Dr. L's visit to the city, and intention to lecture, was announced in the newspapers several days before he came. He was here nearly a week; time, time enough to have issued the article before the sin had been committed, or the sinner gone.

However, the article will do good, and for this

reason, if it is not too great an encroachment upon your good nature, I would request you to publish it.

L. D. Y.

"We have not room for the article this week, bu shall probably publish it hereafter .. - Ed. Lib.

# MISCELLANY.

Dr. Lardner.

The Transcript, the other evening, (says the Christian Reflector.) contained a communication, recommending that steps should be taken 'to procure the advantages of Dr. Lardner's lectures for the youth of our city.' We saw this recommendation with indignant surprise. We have since observed, with great gratification, that it is noticed in the Mercantile Journal just as it deserves to be noticed. The editor says: The editor says:

'And is it come to this? Here, in the good city 'And is it come to this? Here, in the good city of Boston—in the land of the pilgrina—is a project seriously entertained by respectable citizens, of causing the youth of our city to be instructed in the paths of science, by a man whose name is notorious throughout Europe for having carried misery into one happy family, by seducing the wife of an intimate friend—of having eloped with this unfortunate wife and mother—and who is now in this country, a fugitive from justice, accompanied by the very woman whose happiness he has destroyed! We hope this proceeding will not be tolerated by any class of our citizens. Let us, at least, keep our children from the contaminating influence of this individual.'

#### Consistency.

Col. Schouler, of the Lowell Journal-though from Col. Schouler, of the Lowell Journal—though from that office, one year ago, was sent out a political circular, to be distributed in the churches on the Sabbath before the election—has, along back, expressed great horror at the 'infdetily' of Gerrit Santh and others, for saying on the first day of the week, that it was a wicked thing to steal a man, and the menstealers at the South ought immediately to repent; and we of the North should give them no support in their nefarious deeds. We see by the Lowell Patriot, however, that as the election drew near, the piety of this advocate of a duellist and slaveholder for the Persidency herent to give way: and again of Form Col. Schouler, of the Lowell Journal—though from that office, one year ago, was sent out a political circular, to be distributed in the churches on the Sabbath before the election—has, along back, expressed great horror at the 'infidelity' of Gerrit Smith and others, for saying on the first day of the week, that it was a wicked thing to steal a man, and the menstealers at the South ought immediately to repent; and we of the North should give them no support in their nefarious deeds. We see by the Lowell Patriot, however, that as the election drew near, the piety of this advocate of a duellist and slaveholder for the Presidency, began to give way; and again, (Fonthe Sabbath, Fonthe Sabbath, Fon Schouler is not a very good man to denounce the 'Sabbath-breaking' of Gerrit Smith; and Dr. Lardner is not a very pious man to reconcile the scrip-tures with science, and rebuke his unholy applaud-ers!—Essex Transcript.

In reply to the above, the editor of the Lowell Journal says-'It is enough for us to say we have never written, or printed, or caused to be printed on the Cabbath, any circular, whatever, of a political or any other character.'

Encouragement of Crime. 'A married lady and gentleman—one leaving si children behind, and the other eight, have just elope from Devenshire to America.'—European Times.

The literary and scientific attainments of the The literary and scientific attainments of the above parties are not mentioned. But we do hope that the 'lady' will not open a seminary for the instruction of American females, and that the gentleman, whatever his literary merits may be, will seek some other means of obtaining a livelihood, than delivering public lectures to the young people of this country.—Boston Mer. Jour.

We will bazard the assertion, that the author gate in morals and an upstart despiser of woman as ar equal being.

We would see with as much pleasure a lady mounted on horseback, and going through the drag-oon exercises, as one mounted on a platform, to ad-dress an audience. Think of a delicate lady in jack-boots, and the idea is less revolting than that of a female public speaker. We believe the old ladies in the Friends' meetings speak in public, but they have a modest way of doing it. At a given signal,

every man in the congregation turns his back on the oratrix, and continues in that position till the speech is done. But for a woman to mount a stage or a rostrum, and face a large audience, the sight is mon-strous, entirely subversive of all the refined observances due to the female character. A lady who conceives the odd notion of being heard as well as seen, in public, must not be surprised if strange stories are whispered to her projudice. The case of Mrs. Parlin, of Rhode-Island, should be a caution. She forgot what was due to her own sex, and she her sorrow that others could be equally. To all this we may add, that we never cenale lecturer whose discourse was worth heard a female lecturer whose disco-listening to.—Philadelphia Mercury.

Progress of Justice and Equality. THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. A bill has passed the Senate of Tennessee, by a very large majority, to secure to married women the use and enjoyment their own property. The Nashville Union says:

their own property. The Nashville Union says:

The law now proposed simply provides that the
wife shall have the same undisturbed control of her
own estate after marriage which she had before. It
prevents her property from passing out of her hands,
on marriage, by mere operation of law, without her
consent. It elevates woman one step higher in the
scale of being, and gives her a rank which in all
christian countries she has proven herself to deserve.

And herides all this, the measure injures no one And besides all this, the measure injures no one it takes from no man any thing that belongs to h it takes from no man any tining that the smuggling of property-and last, though not least important in its consequences, it will diminish the number of old consequences, it will diminish the number of old maids, who now refuse to marry lest their effects should be squandered!'

Infidelity. Let a man in these times dare to hold up his own head, form his own opinions, or raise his voice against any of the popular sins of the day, and un-less he does it with the advice and consent of cer-tain individuals, he has the brand of infidelity stamped upon him, no matter how sincere he may be, or how faultless his character. Indeed, many people are so foolish as to look with horror upon a man styled as an infidel, and treat him as if he were suf-fering under some contagious disease, which to take say: das an indeel, and treat that as it he were suf-fering under some contagious disease, which to take were immediate death. It would be far better to look at a man's life, and see if in that we can find any thing wrong, than to shun him because certain men or set of men have taken it upon themselves

But what is an infide!? some may ask; truly, we cannot say. The dictionary meaning every one knows to be, an unbeliever, one who rejects Christianity; but in this emlightened age of the world, a man may believe Christianity, and do all in his power for the furtherance of the gospel, and yet, if he dares to do it in his own way, and as his own conscience dictates, ten chances to one, he will not escape the imputation. If this is doubted, let any candid man look around him, and witness the reformers of the age; how many are there but what

# From the New Lisbon Aurora

Ansi-Slavery Meetings.

They had a most enthusiastic anti-slavery meeting at Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. the day after Douglass was there. The Convention was large and continued two days, addressed most of the time the fugitive, Douglass. Our particular friend, Rev. Kinnear of the M. E. church was there, and Rev. Kinnear of the M. E. church was there, and undertook to straighten up Douglass in regard to what he said of the pro-slaveryism of that ecclesiastical establishment. But the way he got 'laid out' himself was a caution to him that he will not forget very soon. He was most essentially used up in every position he took, and the audience had no difficulty in deciding as to who told the truth. This impertinent meddler in other people's business will find it to his interest to attend to his own, if he has any, and permit abolitionists to go ahead. He cannot arrest the progress of the good cause.

### Pretty Good.

Frederick Douglass, the famous fugitive from sla Frederick Douglass, the famous fugitive from slavery, who is said by the eastern papers generally to be a powerful speaker, lately addressed the good people of Lloydsville, in this State. He soon obtained the command of their feelings, and set them to laughing or weeping at will. To illustrate the effect of his eloquence, a friend tells us a good story. Douglass happened to say that he was only half black—whereupon, an Irishman who had been much excited by his appeals, exclaimed. \*Pathrick! M. excited by his appeals, exclaimed, 'Pathrick! If that mon is only half a nagur, what would a whow! one be?'--Cincinnati Philan.

### From the Baltimore American. The Kidnappers.

We mentioned briefly yesterday the arrest, near Alexandria, of two of the kidnappers who had stolen a negro family in Worcester county, Md. about a fortnight since. These men ar-said to be named Benjamin C. Dickson and Rowland H. Vail, and are reported to belong to Kentucky. The Alexandria Gazette says—

Intormation was received in this place that Dickson A Vail with the received in this place that Dickson

Education in Kentucky .- The Bowling Green (Ky Cazette says that the superintendent of public schools recently stated, in a public speech, that in two counties not far distant from that, it was ascertained by examination at the Clerk's office, that more than one half the males who had married in those counties, within the year, and had executed their marriage bonds, had made their mark, instead of signing their names,—and also, that one half of the occurities in those bonds were unable to write!—Herald of Free-

The entire crop of Potatoes in the United States during the year 1840, was, according to the census of that year, 113,183,619 bushels, valued at \$48,205, 994,25.

A Female to be Hung — Martha Brown has been ound guilty at Pickens, S. C. of the murder of her nusband, William Brown, and sentenced to be hung n January next.

According to the letters from Ancona, a volcano appeared last month in the rocky island of Melada situated in the Adriatic, near Ragusa. On the night of the 15th, eruptions from seven distinct craters were pompous air, thrust \$5 into the contribution box to support the Foreign Mission, and the next day, per-haps, refuse a dollar to a needy laborer, on a plea of hard times. Religion .- To go to meeting, and with a liberal and

Bring on your 'taturs if you want 'em dug.' Ther is a new fashioned plough on exhibition at the Insti-tute, New-York, for digging potatoes, which is repre-sented to be capable of digging in a complete and clean manner, six acres per day, or 1500 to 2000 bushels, with the same case as a single hand with a hoe will dig fifty bushels per day.

Messre, Dennett & Anderson of Philadelphia, bay been successful in raising about four hundred tons o iron, from the ships Delaware and Davenport, suni several months ago near the Delaware Bay.

A terrible accident had occurred upon the railres from Vienua to Glacknet,—eleven persons being kil led outright by a collision of the cars.

The Cumberland (Md.) Alleganian says that Wil liam S. Chrise, the murderer of Mr. Frey, who is to be executed on the 24th inst., continues to express willingness to die. He said he would rather be hung than return to the place he came from. He is said to

There was lately in Louisville, (Ky.) a young milliner of good character, who so pleased a man of some means there that he married her. Not long after their union, a person from Tennessee claimed the woman as a slave, she having hitherto passed for white. The husband bought her for seven hundred dollars, emancipated her, made a settlement on her sufficient for her and her expected child, returned to Louisville, and married another woman.

A negro house on the plantation of Mr. S. H. Williams, near St. Augustine, Florida, was burned on the Sth uit. Two negro children, who could not be rescued from the building, were burned to death. Compliment to New-England .- While in town, Col

Johnson remarked that during his journeyings in the New-England States, amid all the festivals which he had attended, he had never seen a person in an intoxicated state

Six criminals were to be executed at Havana 14th ult. Their names were Cavel, Cabrera, Jubriel, Munoz, Long and Cordero. Bequests .- The Rev. Erastus Ripley, who died in

Ripley on the 17th ult., without children, left to the Conn. Anti-Slavery Society \$1000; to the Foreign Missionary Society \$1000; to the Home Missionary Society \$500; to the American Bible Society \$500 and to the American Tract Society \$500. He also left several legacies to relatives.—New-Haven Palla-The Grand Jury of the southern district of Florid The Grand an indictment against the runaway ne-formed an indictment against the runaway ne-groes whose arrival at Nassau (N. P.) has been re-cently announced, for the murder of a Mr. Geerin. They will accordingly be demanded from the British government, under the late treaty, as fugitives from justice.

men or set of men have taken it upon themselves
to pronounce him an infidel.

Every true reformer, every one that is doing any
good in the world, is thus styled, and, for aught we
can see, always will be.

But what is an infidel? some may ask; truly, we
cannot say. The dictionary meaning every one
knows to be, an unbeliever, one who rejects Christianity; but in this enlightened age of the world, a
man may believe Christianity, and do all in his

LIGHT AND TRUTH.

THE publishing Committee of this work is announce, that they have called in their Mr. James Scott, and have issued a prospectus, they have placed in the hands of different indirection who are willing to advance the interests of the P. F. ROBERS Boston, Nov. 15, 1843 Cor. Sec. of Pa

Light and Truth.

A NEW work, with the above title, will be issed from the press on on before January 1, 1844, one from the Bible and ancient and modern order volume of 400 pages, handsomely bound.

Price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discussion of the color of the price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discussion of the sallowed to individuals who remit coins for a dozen or more copies.

This compifation is recommended as a main collection, by gentlemen who have examined as manuscripts. The author is a colored size the seemdant of the colored and Indian race.

Orders for the work will be received by Besima F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Corresponding Secretary of the Publishing Committee.

Boston, November 15, 1843.

# DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentid

Pr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist
Respectfully informs the citizens of Bosta,
and strangers visiting the city, who shed a
need of the operations of a Dentist, that he may be
found at his office, corner of Washington the beauty
of preservation, are per
formed upon scientific and philosophical principle.
Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling de
cayed teeth with gold, thereby arresting the progon
of disease, and rendering them useful for many year.

Dr. B. having had many years practical expenses,
is confident that he can give satisfaction to all he
may honor him with their patronage. Mineral teet,
from one to a full set, inserted in the best mane,
and on the most reasonable terms. All operation
warranted. Extracting 25 cts.; other charges in peportion.

RESPIRATORS

RESPIRATORS

RESPIRATORS. OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN.

TRUMENTS.

Respirators, the later may be laid at 17 Bedford-street, at Theoder Metals Apothecary Shop, and at Mrs. Allen's, 2814 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street.

This Instrument is useful for all persons This instrument is useful for an person line in the exposed to cold, seamen, coachine, tradien, public lecturers, &c. as it prevents the minel her from passing off from the body of the same arrapidly as it would otherwise. It is invaluable to afflicted with cough during the cold months of the

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